NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by *L. ROUSMANIERE & Wm. BARBER*, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

[*Price $ 2 per Ann.—$ 1 in Advance.*] SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1809. [VOL. 49.—No. 2472.]

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at L. ROUSMANIERE's Book-Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf, price 12½ Cents.

AN ORATION, delivered at East-Greenwich, on the 4th of July 1809, at the request of the KENTISH GUARDS. *By* Dr. *HENRY E. TURNER.*

☞ This interesting and beautiful composition having been a subject of much conversation, some friends of the author procured a copy for the press.—It needs only to be read, in order to be admired—and though the publication is rather late, it may be read with pleasure and profit any month in the year.

DUFIEF'S NATURE DISPLAYED, AND BOYER'S FRENCH and ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A few copies of the last editions of these valuable works, are just received and for sale as above.

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Newport, Aug. 18, 1809.

Will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On THURSDAY, the 9th of October next, if not previously disposed of private Sale.

THE HOUSE and Lot, occupied by *Benjamin Wightman*, formerly the property of Christopher Ellery, Esq adjoining the Methodist Chapel in Marlborough street. The House is large and commodious, with a good cellar, and a well of water in the yard,

Also, One Lot directly opposite said House, and fronting on Marlborough and Charles-streets 60 by 40 feet, be the same more or less.—*Also*, One lot directly opposite to the westward, and fronting on Marlborough and Charles-streets continued, 30 by 35 feet be the same more or less.—All of which will be sold without reserve.—Conditions easy, which will be made known at the time of sale. For further particulars, apply to

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PELEG ANTHONY.

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JAMES L WALLER.

Vienna, (Maryland) June 19, 1809.

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JAMES HELME, jun. }

All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SARAH ROBINSON, *Adm'x.*

South-Kingstown, August 14, 1809.

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GEORGE W. MARTIN,

No. 2 *Church street.*

HAS for Sale 10 Hogsheads and 15 Tierces best retailing Molasses.—Also, just received, 20 Firkins cheap Butter, suitable for family use.

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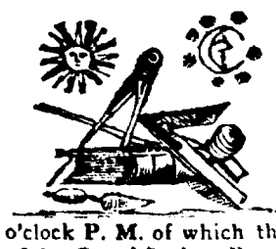
GRAND-MASTER.



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By Order,
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Providence, August 11, 5809.

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THE NEWPORT INSURANCE COMPANY re-commenced business on the 5th ult. at their Office, No, 82, Thames-street, under the direction of the Subscribers, who are authorized by said Company to receive Proposals for Insurance, and take risks on their behalf.

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JOHN L. BOSS, jun. } *Directors.*

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Agent for the Progressive Company.

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WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *Sarah Coggeshall*, late of Newport, widow, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

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Newport. August 12. 1809.

VALUABLE PROPERTY. *FOR SALE,*

THAT large and spacious DWELLING-HOUSE, the well-known stand occupied by the Subscriber as a Tavern, in the town of Westerly. There is on the premises two good barns, chaise-house, shed and other out buildings. An excellent kitchen garden, and a well of water near the door; the buildings are all in excellent repair, the House is exceedingly well calculated for a Tavern and is about eight rods from Pawcatuck Bridge, and is on the post road leading to Newport and New-London; part of the above described House is occupied by the proprietors of the Washington Bank. The Post-Office is also kept in the same building.—It is unnecessary to go further into the particulars respecting the conveniences of said stand.

Also, A FARM, about a mile north of Pawcatuck Bridge, containing about 64 Acres, with a Dwelling-House thereon standing. A new barn, corn-house and cheese-house have lately been erected. For fertility of soil and pleasantness of situation, it is exceeded by few in the town; it is fenced into convenient lots by a good and substantial stone wall, and is well watered by never failing springs.

Any person inclining to purchase the above property, the payments will be easy, and terms made known by applying to

PAUL RHODES.

Westerly, (Rhode-Island) August 5, 1809.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

ONE of the Shops No. 6, in Market-square, with the cellar under it, and a Chamber above the Shop.—Apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

Will be Sold at Public VENDUE,

On the 9th day of the 10th month next, at XI o'clock in the Forenoon, on the premises in Middletown.

THE well-known FARM late belonging to *Benjamin Easton* deceased.—For natural fertility of soil, for advantages of sea manure, for high state of cultivation and improvement for valuable stone quarries, and for salubrity and pleasantness of situation it is too well known to need any particular description.—Terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

Also, Immediately after the sale of the above mentioned premises, will be Sold a convenient Dwelling-House in Griffin-street, near the summit of the Hill with the Lot of Land belonging to it, measuring on Griffin-street fifty feet and fifty feet on Barney-street, and extending 122 feet from one street to the other.

JONATHAN EASTON, *Adm'r.*

Newport, 8th of 7th mo. 1809.

FOR SALE,

A BODY PEW in the Rev. Mr. Eddy's Meeting House.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, August 18, 1809.

FRENCH CODE OF CONSCRIPTION.

(Continued from the last Mercury.)

BY the law of the directory, all Frenchmen are pronounced soldiers; and when the *country is declared in danger*, are liable to be summoned to its defence. In any other conjuncture, "*the wants of the army are relieved by the conscription;*" and the requisite number of conscripts is determined by the senate or legislative body, at the suggestion of the executive government. The law which limits the whole number, regulates, at the same time, the contingent of each department, proportionally to its population. Within eight days after publication, the *prefect* distributes this contingent among the districts, by the same rule: and the *subprefect* among the cantons and municipalities. All Frenchmen *between the full age of twenty and twenty five complete*, are liable to the conscription. They are each year thrown into five classes: the first of which, consists of those who have completed their twentieth year on the 1st Vendemaire, or 16th September preceding: the second of those who at the same period, have terminated their twenty-first year, and so on, in the order of seniority. Thus, the conscript, who has attained the full age of twenty five, remains liable, until the month and day just mentioned. The municipal administrations are bound to prepare lists framed from the registers of births, and from common notoriety, which particularize the name, domicile, stature, &c. of all the individuals subject to the conscription, within their jurisdiction. The same individuals are also bound to enrol themselves, with a similar specification, at the office of the the municipality, as soon as the law is published. Both lists are then transmitted to the prefects, who are responsible for their accuracy, and who immediately consign them over to the minister of war.

Eight days are allotted to the preparation of the lists. The conscripts* are then assembled in each canton, and examined by the administration, or by a special commission, created *ad hoc* by the prefect. The merits of all pleas of exemption are scrutinized at these meetings. Such as plead infirmities, if able to attend, are examined on the spot: and if not, are visited at their dwellings by "the inspectors" and health officers. The latter, generally physicians in the army, are not selected until the moment of examination: and to obviate collusion, must belong to a district different from that of the conscript. The final decision of all cases of exemption is referred to a commission of higher resort, composed of the prefect, the general officers and commissaries of the department. When these claims are disposed of, lists are formed of those who are adjudged competent to serve, whether present or absent: and the subprefect then proceeds to the "*drawing*," or designation by lot, of such as are to constitute the *quota* of the district. Tickets regularly numbered, to the amount of the names on the list, are publicly deposited in an urn, and indiscriminately drawn out by the conscripts or their friends. The lot falls upon those who draw the numbers below the amount of the quota. The higher numbers drawn by the rest are annexed to their names in order that they may be forthcoming in their order, should any casualty disable their predecessors. Absentees not presenting themselves within a month after the drawing, are declared *refractory*, proclaimed throughout the empire, and pursued as deserters.

These are the conscripts of "*the active service.*" But besides these, the law requires an *equal number*, to form what is termed, in contradistinction, the conscription "*of the reserve.*" The members of the reserve are nominated, with the same formalities, to *march only in cases of emergency*; are regularly organized, and carefully disciplined, within their own department, from which they are not suffered to absent themselves. A third body is then created, of *supplemental conscripts* equal in number to *one fourth* of the whole contingent, and destined to fill up the vacancies which may be occasioned before junction at head quarters, by death, desertion or other causes. If the supplement should not be adquate to this purpose, the reserve supplies its place; and at all events no deficiency is permitted, as each canton is accountable for its full assessment. No Frenchman under the age of thirty can travel through the empire, or hold any situation under government, or serve in any public office, unless he can produce a certificate, duly authenticated, attesting that he has discharged his liability to the conscription.

All the authorities are bound *in solidum*, and under the severest sanctions, to observe that the conscripts are assembled, reviewed and dismissed to their destination without delay. They are marched *under an escort* of gendarmerie, *and in bodies strictly limited to the number of one hundred*, to various quarters or depots throughout the empire,

* Two brigades of *Gendarmerie* usually attend.—This is a body of military, having the same functions as our constables, and about 16,000 in number.—*Peuchet*.

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Will be Sold at Public VENDUE,

On the 9th day of the 10th month next, at XI o'clock in the Forenoon, on the premises in Middletown.

THE well-known FARM late belonging to *Benjamin Easton* deceased.—For natural fertility of soil, for advantages of sea manure, for high state of cultivation and improvement for valuable stone quarries, and for salubrity and pleasantness of situation it is too well known to need any particular description.—Terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. *Also*, Immediately after the sale of the above mentioned premises, will be Sold a convenient Dwelling-House in Griffin-street, near the summit of the Hill with the Lot of Land belonging to it, measuring on Griffin-street fifty feet and fifty feet on Barney-street, and extending 122 feet from one street to the other.

JONATHAN EASTON, *Adm'r.*

Newport. 8th of 7th mo. 1809.

FOR SALE,

A BODY PEW in the Rev. Mr. Eddy's Meeting-House.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, August 18, 1809.

FRENCH CODE

OF CONSCRIPTION.

(Continued from the last Mercury.)

BY the law of the directory, all Frenchmen are pronounced soldiers; and when the *country is declared in danger*, are liable to be summoned to its defence. In any other conjuncture, "*the wants of the army are relieved by the conscription;*" and the requisite number of conscripts is determined by the senate or legislative body, at the suggestion of the executive government. The law which limits the whole number, regulates, at the same time, the contingent of each department, proportionally to its population. Within eight days after publication, the *prefect* distributes this contingent among the districts, by the same rule: and the *subprefect* among the cantons and municipalities. All Frenchmen *between the full age of twenty and twenty five complete*, are liable to the conscription. They are each year thrown into five classes: the first of which, consists of those who have completed their twentieth year on the 1st Vendemaire, or 16th September preceding: the second of those who, at the same period, have terminated their twenty-first year, and so on, in the order of seniority. Thus, the conscript, who has attained the full age of twenty five, remains liable, until the month and day just mentioned. The municipal administrations are bound to prepare lists framed from the registers of births, and from common notoriety, which particularize the name, domicile, stature, &c. of all the individuals subject to the conscription, within their jurisdiction. The same individuals are also bound to enrol themselves, with a similar specification, at the office of the the municipality, as soon as the law is published. Both lists are then transmitted to the prefects, who are responsible for their accuracy, and who immediately consign them over to the minister of war.

Eight days are allotted to the preparation of the lists. The conscripts* are then assembled in each canton, and examined by the administration, or by a special commission, created *ad hoc* by the prefect. The merits of all pleas of exemption are scrutinized at these meetings. Such as plead infirmities, if able to attend, are examined on the spot: and if not, are visited at their dwellings by "the inspectors" and health officers. The latter, generally physicians in the army, are not selected until the moment of examination: and to obviate collusion, must belong to a district different from that of the conscript. The final decision of all cases of exemption is referred to a commission of higher resort, composed of the prefect, the general officers and commissaries of the department. When these claims are disposed of, lists are formed of those who are adjudged competent to serve, whether present or absent: and the subprefect then proceeds to the "*drawing*," or designation by lot, of such as are to constitute the *quota* of the district. Tickets regularly numbered, to the amount of the names on the list, are publicly deposited in an urn, and indiscriminately drawn out by the conscripts or their friends. The lot falls upon those who draw the numbers below the amount of the quota. The higher numbers drawn by the rest are annexed to their names in order that they may be forthcoming in their order, should any casualty disable their predecessors. Absentees not presenting themselves within a month after the drawing, are declared *refractory*, proclaimed throughout the empire, and pursued as deserters.

These are the conscripts of "*the active service.*" But besides these, the law requires an *equal number*, to form what is termed, in contradistinction, the conscription "*of the reserve.*" The members of the reserve are nominated, with the same formalities, to *march only in cases of emergency*; are regularly organized, and carefully disciplined, within their own department, from which they are not suffered to absent themselves. A third body is then created, of *supplemental conscripts* equal in number to *one fourth* of the whole contingent, and destined to fill up the vacancies which may be occasioned before junction at head-quarters, by death, desertion or other causes. If the supplement should not be adequate to this purpose, the reserve supplies its place; and at all events no deficiency is permitted, as each canton is accountable for its full assessment. No Frenchman under the age of thirty can travel through the empire, or hold any situation under government, or serve in any public office, unless he can produce a certificate, duly authenticated, attesting that he has discharged his liability to the conscription.

All the authorities are bound *in solidum*, and under the severest sanctions, to observe that the conscripts are assembled, reviewed and dismissed to their destination without delay. They are marched *under an escort* of gendarmerie, *and in bodies strictly limited to the number of one hundred*, to various quarters or depots throughout the empire,

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* Two brigades of *Gendarmerie* usually attend.—This is a body of military, having the same functions as our constables, and about 16,000 in number.—*Peuchet*.

and there firſt ſupplied with arms and clothing. They are never permitted to exiſt in ſeparate battalions, but are individually (*nominativement*) draughted into, or ſcattered through, diſtinct corps of the preexiſting army, to which they are marched in exceedingly ſmall detachments, and ſometimes from an aſtoniſhing diſtance.

Diſpenſations are given by the higher military tribunal of the prefect; and are proviſional or definitive, according to the nature of the diſability pleaded. For all diſeaſes pronounced curable, the diſcharge is but temporary. The infirmities which tend to diſquality, are diſcriminated with the niceſt care, and accompanied by copious ſcientific explanations. The miniſter of war reviews the deciſions of this tribunal; and if a ſuſpicion of partiality ariſe, orders the medical inquiry to be renewed. The party releaſed pays an *indemnity* to the government, the amount of which is proportioned, by the prefect, to his taxes or thoſe of his parents.—No exceptions were originally allowed to the law "of *active ſervice*;" but at this moment, the eldeſt brother of an orphan family, the only ſon of a widow, or of a labourer above the age of ſeventy, or one who has a brother in the *active ſervice*, may, on ſoliciting the indulgence, be tranſferred to the reſerve. The ſame privilege is accorded to thoſe who have taken the order of ſubdeacon in the eccleſiaſtical ſeminaries. *Parents continue reſponſible for their abſent children, until they can produce an official atteſtation of their death.*

The directory admitted of no ſubſtitution; but the ſeverity of this principle is now relaxed in favour of ſuch are adjudged "*incapable of ſuſtaining the fatigues of war*," or, "whoſe labours and ſtudies *are deemed* more uſeful to the ſtate than their military ſervices." Proxies are therefore received only *ad libitum*; not as a matter of right: and never without a ſpecial mandate from the miniſter of war. The conſcript furniſhes a ſum of about 5*l.* (100 francs) for the equipment of his ſubſtitute, who muſt be between the age of *twenty five and forty, of the middle ſize at leaſt, of a robuſt conſtitution, of a good character certified by his municipality, and himſelf beyond the reach of the conſcription laws*. He bears the ſurname of his principal, in order that the latter may be known and compelled to march; ſhould his proxy deſert, or be loſt from any other cauſe than death or wounds received in battle *within the term of two years*.

All the enacting clauſes of this ſyſtem are fortified by heavy denunciations againſt public functionaries, *parents*, or others who contribute to defeat or retard its operation.—Any health officer or other functionary convicted of furniſhing a falſe certificate of infirmity, &c. is ſubjected to *five years impriſonment in irons*. All civil and military officers, even of the higheſt rank, convicted of favouring the eſcape, or concealing the retreat of a fugitive, are expoſed to exceſſive fines. Conſcripts detected in counterfeiting infirmities, or *mutilating themſelves*, are placed "*at the diſpoſition of the government*" for five years, to be employed in ſuch public labours as may be judged moſt uſeful to the ſtate. The abſentees or *refractory* conſcripts, whoſe apprehenſion is ſecured by the moſt minute and efficient precautions, beſides undergoing the corporal puniſhment entailed on their offence, are amerced in a ſum of fifteen hundred francs, equivalent, from the comparative value of money in the two countries, to about one hundred and twenty pounds ſterling. This ſum, together with the expenſes incurred in the purſuit, *is levied inexorably on the real property of the father or mother*, ſhould the fugitive poſſeſs none in his own right.*

Nine garriſon towns are deſignated, throughout the empire, as *depots* for the refractory conſcripts. They are lodged in the citadels, ſubjected to a moſt rigid diſcipline, and made to work in the arſenals, or on the roads, clad in a particular uniform, with their heads cloſely ſhaved. Five years conſtitute the term allotted to this confinement; but it is added, "that they are to be gradually drafted into the army, as they give tokens of docility and reformation!" Every conſcript abſenting himſelf for twenty four hours from his *depot*, is puniſhed as a deſerter. A ſpecial council of war is aſſembled to decide upon caſes of deſertion. The penal ſanctions are, 1ſt, death: 2d, the puniſhment of the ball (*la peine du boulet*) and 3d, public, or hard labour.

The nature of the 2d, the puniſhment of the ball, merits notice. An iron ball, of 8lb. weight, and faſtened to an iron chain of ſeven feet in length, is attached to the leg of the deſerter. He, in the firſt inſtance, hears his ſentence read, on his knees, and is condemned to hard labour during ten hours daily, and, in the interval of reſt, to be chained in ſolitary confinement. This ſentence is rigorouſly executed, and embittered by all the external marks of ignominy in dreſs and appearance. The duration of this puniſhment, which is ten years, is prolonged, and an additional ball fettered to the leg, in caſes of contumacy or ſerious diſobedience. We have remarked a curious proviſion connected with this double delinquency. The party is ſolemnly interdicted, under pain of two years impriſonment in irons, from fixing himſelf, after he is ſet at liberty, *within twenty leagues of the ſeat of government!* The third claſs of puniſhment (*les travaux publics*) is exempt from the iron ball; and, in other reſpects, only differs from the preceding in the length of the term, which is but three years. A fine of 1500 francs is inſeparable from all caſes of deſertion. Death is inflicted on the deſerter to the enemy, and on him who, in deſerting from the puniſhment of the ball, *carries off his own arms or thoſe of his comrades*. The puniſhment of the ball is adjudged to ſuch as eſcape into the interior of the empire with their uniform, or with the effects of another; or from the public labours which are inflicted upon thoſe who are guilty of ſimple deſertion into the interior. In time of war, every officer or ſoldier, abſenting himſelf for forty-eight hours from his corps, without permiſſion, is reputed a deſerter. The laws on the ſubject of deſertion are read to the whole French army on the firſt Sunday of every month.

* It will not be impertinent to exemplify, here, the immoderate rigour exerciſed on the points now before us, by a few paragraphs taken at random from the journals of the country. The following is from *the Mercure de France* of Auguſt 1807.—"Jean Vidal, ſenior, of the commune of Orbon, in order to enfranchiſe his ſon from the conſcription, had employed a falſe document, knowing it to be falſe. This document was the record of his birth, in which it was ſtated that he was born in 1734, although the real period of his birth was 1744. His object was to be conſidered *as having attained the age of* 71, and therefore entitled to claim for his ſon the indulgence of the law. The ſpecial court of criminal juſtice has, by a decree of the 21ſt July, condemned this perſon *to eight years labour in irons, to be branded with a hot iron on the left ſhoulder, to an expoſition of ſix hours, and to the expenſes of the proſecution, and of* 400 *copies of the decree*." The following are from the *Journal de L'Empire* of Auguſt 2d and 7th. "The tribunal of corrective police of Paris finiſhed yeſterday the trial of ſeven perſons charged with extortion from conſcripts. Teſſiare, a ſurgeon's apprentice, was accuſed of having *blown into the eyes of a multitude of conſcripts*, a powder calculated to excite inflammation, and of having received from their friends, *for this ſervice*, various ſums between two and three thouſand livres, *ſomewhat more than* 200*l.* from each. Six other perſons were accuſed of making him known to different conſcripts, and of ſharing in his profits. While one of theſe, a goldſmith, called *Lugot*, the father of three children, took his place at the bar, *his wife was carried to the graſs, having died of fright*, when ſhe was told that her huſband had been ſummoned to appear before the tribunal to anſwer to a charge *connected with the conſcription*. This melancholy cataſtrophe induced the tribunal to mitigate his puniſhment. The reſt, and among them a woman of ſome reſpectability, ſuffered the utmoſt rigours of the law." The ſecond caſe is not a little ſingular. "The military commiſſion of Turin (department of the Po) decided in the courſe of laſt July, a new caſe of delinquency with regard to the conſcription. Two inhabitants of Turin were convicted, by this commiſſion, of having *foreſtalled* a great number of ſubſtitutes for the department, *by maintaining them at their own expenſe in houſes appropriated to this object, and then ſelling them out at an advanced price* to the conſcripts who wiſhed to have proxies. "This traffic" ſays the Moniteur, "by which the ſubſtitute receives a ſmall ſum, while the *broker* receives a very large one, muſt always prove injurious to the lower claſſes."

FOREIGN ARTICLES,

From late Engliſh papers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, JULY 5.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

THE Gazette of laſt night contains the official account of a very brilliant affair in Gallicia between the Spaniſh Patriots and Marſhal Ney's army, in which the latter were defeated. The force of the enemy conſiſted of 8000 men, 2500 of whom were cavalry. The force of the Patriots conſiſted of 6000 armed and 3000 unarmed men. We have received two private letters which communicate ſome further details of this gallant action at the bridge of St. Payo, about three leagues from Vigo, and which we have inſerted.—The enemy who had croſſed the Adda and the Po, ſays one of theſe letters, "could not croſs the Soto Mayor, and thoſe who had paſſed the bridge of Lodi, could not paſs the bridge of St. Payo." On the 9th ult. the day after the action, the enemy retreated towards St. Jago, in the direction of Corunna.

In conſequence of the defeat of Marſhal Ney at the bridge of St. Payo, he has been obliged to evacuate Ferrol and Corunna, after ſpiking all the guns, blowing up the ammunition and burning all the magazines and ſtores. On the 23d ult. he had retreated as far as Lugo. Romana had marched with 20,000 men.

JULY 7.

Ney is ſaid to have joined Soult—this is very likely: for as the latter was at Montforte, and the former when he evacuated Ferrol and Corunna, had retreated to Lugo, there was nothing to impede their junction. The Marquis de Romana had marched to Orenſe.

AUSTRIAN BULLETIN.

We have the pleaſure to communicate to our readers the following Bulletin from the Auſtrian army, by which it will be ſeen that the French had no great cauſe to boaſt of their victory on the Raab, and that after the battle they retreated behind the Raab—that Dalmatia is again in poſſeſſion of the Auſtrians, together with Fiume, and it is ſuppoſed Trieſte, and all the iſlands of the Dalmatian coaſt: finally, that the Auſtrian troops are again on the Banks of the Adige, and have extended themſelves as far as Baſſano and Verona.

BULLETIN

Of the Imperial and Royal Auſtrian Army.

"WOLKERSDORF, JUNE 18.

"On the 13th inſtant, the corps under the command of his Imperial and Royal Highneſs the Archduke John, compoſed of about 20,000 troops of the line, and 10,000 of the Hungarian inſurrection, were on the environs of Raab, vigorouſly attacked by the French army, eſtimated at 50 000 men.

"The troops of the line fought the whole day with the greateſt ſucceſs, and the enemy ſuffered a loſs of 2000 men in killed and wounded. But as the right wing, conſiſting for the moſt part of the inſurrection, that could not be expected to poſſeſs the experience of veteran troops, was no match for the enemy, his Imperial and Royal Highneſs thought it moſt proper for the attainment of his object to fall back to a poſition near Comorn, and thereby to ſecure and facilitate his junction with the main army.

"But this has cauſed no material change in the poſitions of the Imperial and Royal army: and the Archduke John praiſes highly the excellent diſpoſition and patriotic alacrity of the troops of the Hungarian inſurrection.

"The Imperial and Royal troops ſuffered in this engagement a loſs of 1300 men in killed, wounded and ſome few priſoners. About 400 Frenchmen were made priſoners by the Auſtrians. The enemy, ſo far from purſuing the Auſtrian troops, has again retreated beſind the Raab. Dalmatia is again in the poſſeſſion of the Imperial and Royal troops. The enemy has been obliged to abandon Zeng and Fiume, as well as the iſlands along the Dalmatian coaſt: General Marmont retreated in ſuch haſte, that the Auſtrians made a number of priſoners. In the hoſpitals too, the enemy left a number of wounded, among whom are three French Generals, and one of them Launay.—Trieſte muſt by this time be delivered from our enemies. The Engliſh on the one hand and the Turks on the other, make common cauſe with the Auſtrian troops.

"The enemy's corps under General Marmont is reduced to ſix thouſand, and is poſted at preſent between Luboch and Klagenfurth: But General Count Finlay is again maſter of the county of Cilley, and immediately communicates with General Chaſteler. The Auſtrian troops have extended themſelves from the ſouthern Tyrol, as far as Verona and Baſſano.

AMERICAN TRADE TO HOLLAND.

LONDON, JULY 3.

We underſtand that the American Conſul here has received information from the American Conſul at Amſterdam, that the exiſting ſtate of affairs between the United States and France rendered it hazardous for American veſſels, particularly with colonial produce, to proceed at this time to the ports of Holland, as ſome which had already arrived, were under difficult and embarraſſing circumſtances. Tobacco and pot aſhes, however, are allowed by law to enter: but on a view of all circumſtances, thoſe concerned will judge of the riſk they run in proceeding there at this moment.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON-CITY, AUGUST 16.

MR. SECRETARY SMITH received on the 14th inſt. from Mr. Erſkine a long and *very ſatisfactory* letter in anſwer to one of the 9th inſt. in which Mr. Smith had reſpectfully requeſted a candid explanation, as to the converſations, which Mr. Canning's deſpatch of the 23d of Jan. had imputed to Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Gallatin, and himſelf.

Mr Erſkine has, moreover, in this letter, ſtated the reaſons, which, in the exerciſe of *the diſcretion* given him, had induced him not to lay his inſtructions before the government of the United States.

Theſe papers will, no doubt, be communicated in due time to Congreſs.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 22.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

Laſt evening arrived at this Port, the ſhip Edward, Capt. Eliott, from Liſbon, which place he left on the 6th of July.

Capt E. did not bring any Portugueſe papers, but informs us, that the French had entirely evacuated Portugal—that the Portugueſe and Britiſh armies were preparing to purſue the French in their retreat through Spain, and that the greateſt patriotiſm prevailed amongſt the Portugueſe and Britiſh, ſince the retreat of the French from Oporto.

Capt. E. further ſtates, that the markets for American produce were good at Liſbon—flour 12 dollars—corn two dolls—and other American produce equally good.

Auguſt 23.

The priſoners confined in irons in Carthagena, have all eſcaped. They were 15 in number. Of theſe, the laſt two reached this city yeſterday, in the ſchooner Capac. Thirteen ſtill remained in the Hoſpitals; with the hope of being ſoon permitted to follow the example of their deluded fellow-ſufferers.

Capt. Baſſen, of the ſloop Suſan, arrived yeſterday in 11 days from Bermuda, informs that the day he ſailed, the Britiſh frigate Goree arrived there in the ſhort paſſage of 28 days from Liſbon, bringing the intelligence of a ſecond grand battle having been fought at the Danube between the Auſtrian and French armies, and that the latter were defeated.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, AUGUST 23.

LATEST FROM SWEDEN.

The Ann, Haſkel, arrived at Beverly from Gottenburgh, left there the 26th June: and brings advice that the Ruſſian Emperor had been for ſome days on a viſit to the King of Pruſſia, in Koningſburg:—That it was conſidered in Sweden to be problematical, whether Ruſſia would act with or againſt France:—That the French troops had all been drawn from Hamburg, Lubec, &c. to reinforce the Grand Army; and that Daniſh garriſons had been introduced into thoſe places;—That the new King of Sweden was popular: that Peace between Ruſſia and Sweden, the excluſion of the Engliſh from Swediſh ports, and the annexation of Norway to Sweden were events expected.

Mr. Burr had left Sweden for Ruſſia.—Capt. Haſkel on the 4th Aug. ſpoke the Britiſh ſhip Herald, from St. Thomas and was informed, that on the day preceding, the Herald had ſpoken a Philadelphia ſhip 19 days from Nantz, which had the Lady and children of Gen. Armſtrong on board: and that the Gen. had gone from Paris to London [*Not probable.*] The Philadelphia ſhip muſt have left Nantz about the 16th July, ſome days later than our previous accounts from thence.

FROM SPAIN—LATEST.

Capt. Devereaux, who has arrived in Marblehead from Cadiz, which he left July 6th, learnt from Mr. Pendergraſs, who tranſacted his buſineſs there, that an expedition had gone againſt Barcelona, in which a large body of Engliſh were employed: that the Patriots were in good ſpirits, and had little doubt but in four months they ſhould be able to rid the kingdom of the French, if Bonaparte did not overthrow Auſtria. ☞ *We find, in a late French paper, a Naples article of June 14th, which ſtates, that the Britiſh force from Sicily had paſſed that port. The Patriots too are very alert in Catalonia, and are in ſtrength in Genoa, Lerida, Tarragona &c. An additional force of any magnitude would probably enable them to drive the French out of that province and Arragon, or confine them to Montjui, and Saragoſſa.*

FROM ENGLAND.

London (Evening) papers to the 7th July, were received by us laſt evening, in the Sumner, from Liverpool. Being only half a day later than thoſe received via Halifax, they do not give any tidings of importance from the intereſting ſections of Europe. We find, however, by an Auſtrian official bulletin, that the battle at Raab was not ſo diſaſtrous to the Auſtrians as the French had repreſented it; and that in Dalmatia, in the Tyrol, and Italy, the proſpects of the Auſtrian cauſe began to brighten.

The news from the ſouth of Spain is not ſo late as that we have received direct from Cadiz. It is corroborated that the French were evacuating Gallicia; and there were official accounts of the ſucceſs of the patriots in that quarter.

The Auſtrian partizan corps in the interior of Germany were advancing, and increaſing in ſtrength.

The Expedition, it was expected, would ſail from England about the middle of July. The papers are replete with details of its progreſs.—Thirty ſail of the line were to be employed in it.—The troops were to amount to nearly 40,000 of which more than 2000 were to be cavalry, 31,000 infantry, and the reſt artillery, artificers, &c.—They were permitted to take but little baggage, no extra clothing, and no women nor children. Conjecture was on tiptoe to point to the deſtination of this force.—By ſome it was Cronſtadt, and other Ruſſian naval depots; by others, Hamburg and the Hanſe towns, to open and ſupport a free trade with Germany; by ſome, a diviſion on the German coaſt, to encourage the riſing of the German patriots, and to divide the French force in Germany; and by others, the iſland of Walcheren, where the French have a powerful fleet, compoſed principally of new ſhips built in Antwerp. We ſhall not indulge in any gueſs-work on the ſubject: in a few days information of its real object muſt reach us.

FROM HALIFAX.

We yeſterday received a Halifax paper of the 15th inſt. which does not contain any late information from Europe. Governor Prevoſt has iſſued his Proclamation, announcing the expiration of an act of Parliament permitting the importation and exportation of certain articles in American veſſels into Halifax and Shelburne, and notifying all American veſſels in thoſe ports to depart: and forbidding after the 15th September, the importation in American veſſels, of any of the articles enumerated, under pain of forfeiture. American veſſels which may arrive in the ports of Halifax and Shelburne, on or before the 15th September, will be permitted to land and diſpoſe of thoſe articles: but not to carry away any goods whatever.

Auguſt 23.

Yeſterday arrived at this port the brig Cyrus, Captain Coffin from Liſbon, who left that place the 12th July.—Capt. C. brought no papers, and though ſeveral days the lateſt, reports nothing more than has been ſtated.

Auguſt 25.

REPORTED VICTORY.

Since our laſt, in which we mentioned a rumour in the London papers of July 7th, that the Archduke Charles had gained a SECOND and more deciſive VICTORY over Bonaparte, the ſame report has been repeated through ſeveral channels. The following is a copy of a note form a Correſpondent in Liverpool, to Meſſrs. Ruſſel and Cutler, put on board the brig Warren, the moment of her ſailing:—

LIVERPOOL, *July* 9, 1809.

"LEITH, (*Scotland*) *July* 6. The Quail, ſchr. has juſt arrived from Heligoland, which place ſhe left on Sunday.—Lieut. Oſborne, the officer commanding, declares, as he was quitting the harbour, a meſſenger arrived from the ſeat of war with news of the Auſtrians having obtained a deciſive victory over the French on the 26th June. Two Field-Marſhals, 20 Generals, and 40,000 men, killed, wounded and taken priſoners. Capt. Malcomb, of the Delight, who left Heligoland 5 hours after the Quail, brings a duplicate of a Proclamation from the Archduke Charles for a day of Thanksgiving for the victory. A veſſel alſo arrived from Rotterdam, which left that port on the 2d inſt. and brings ſimilar accounts."

The ſame article is communicated to us in a handbill from Newburyport, where it was received from Halifax, and at Halifax from Liverpool, by the ſhip Lord Sheffield, which ſailed on the 17th of July. It ſeems that the ſame account had reached Leith in two channels from Heligoland, and was repeated by an arrival from Rotterdam, which ſailed the ſecond.

As to the probability of the account, we have no further evidence. The laſt dates we have from Bonaparte, was his Bulletin of June 24th. He announces no intention to renew the conflict immediately at that time. Yet the battle is ſtated to have been fought on the 26th. It was not to be expected that

and there first supplied with arms and clothing. They are never permitted to exist in separate battalions, but are individually *(nominativement)* draughted into, or scattered through, distinct corps of the preexisting army, to which they are marched in exceedingly small detachments, and sometimes from an astonishing distance.

Dispensations are given by the higher military tribunal of the prefect; and are provisional or definitive, according to the nature of the disability pleaded. For all diseases pronounced curable, the discharge is but temporary. The infirmities which tend to disqualify, are discriminated with the nicest care, and accompanied by copious scientific explanations. The minister of war reviews the decisions of this tribunal; and if a suspicion of partiality arise, orders the medical inquiry to be renewed. The party released pays an *indemnity* to the government, the amount of which is proportioned, by the prefect, to his taxes, or those of his parents.—No exceptions were originally allowed to the law "of *active service*;" but at this moment, the eldest brother of an orphan family, the only son of a widow, or of a labourer above the age of seventy, or one who has a brother in the *active service*, may, on soliciting the indulgence, be transferred to the reserve. The same privilege is accorded to those who have taken the order of subdeacon in the ecclesiastical seminaries. *Parents continue responsible for their absent children, until they can produce an official attestation of their death.*

The directory admitted of no substitution; but the severity of this principle is now relaxed in favour of such are adjudged "*incapable of sustaining the fatigues of war,*" or, "whose labours and studies *are deemed* more useful to the state than their military services." Proxies are therefore received only *ad libitum*; not as a matter of right: and never without a special mandate from the minister of war. The conscript furnishes a sum of about 5*l.* (100 francs) for the equipment of his substitute, who must be between the age of *twenty five and forty, of the middle size at least, of a robust constitution, of a good character certified by his municipality, and himself beyond the reach of the conscription laws.* He bears the surname of his principal, in order that the latter may be known and compelled to march, should his proxy desert, or be lost from any other cause than death or wounds received in battle *within the term of two years.*

All the enacting clauses of this system are fortified by heavy denunciations against public functionaries, *parents*, or others who contribute to defeat or retard its operation.—Any health officer or other functionary convicted of furnishing a false certificate of infirmity, &c. is subjected to *five years imprisonment in irons.* All civil and military officers, even of the highest rank, convicted of favouring the escape, or concealing the retreat of a fugitive, are exposed to excessive fines. Conscripts detected in counterfeiting infirmities, or *mutilating themselves*, are placed "*at the disposition of the government*" for five years, to be employed in such public labours as may be judged most useful to the state. The absentees or *refractory* conscripts, whose apprehension is secured by the most minute and efficient precautions, besides undergoing the corporal punishment entailed on their offence, are amerced in a sum of fifteen hundred francs, equivalent, from the comparative value of money in the two countries, to about one hundred and twenty pounds sterling. This sum, together with the expenses incurred in the pursuit, *is levied inexorably on the real property of the father or mother*, should the fugitive possess none in his own right.*

Nine garrison towns are designated, throughout the empire, as *depots* for the refractory conscripts. They are lodged in the citadels, subjected to a most rigid discipline, and made to work in the arsenals, or on the roads, clad in a particular uniform, with their heads closely shaved. Five years constitute the term allotted to this confinement; but it is added, "that they are to be gradually drafted into the army, as they give tokens of docility and reformation!" Every conscript absenting himself for twenty four hours from his *depot*, is punished as a deserter. A special council of war is assembled to decide upon cases of desertion. The penal sanctions are, 1st, death: 2d, the punishment of the ball *(la peine du boulet)* and 3d, public, or hard labour.

The nature of the 2d, the punishment of the ball, merits notice. An iron ball, of 8lb. weight, and fastened to an iron chain of seven feet in length, is attached to the leg of the deserter. He, in the first instance, hears his sentence read, on his knees, and is condemned to hard labour during ten hours daily, and, in the interval of rest, to be chained in solitary confinement. This sentence is rigorously executed, and embittered by all the external marks of ignominy in dress and appearance. The duration of this punishment, which is ten years, is prolonged, and an additional ball fettered to the leg, in cases of contumacy or serious disobedience. We have remarked a curious provision connected with this double delinquency. The party is solemnly interdicted, under pain of two years imprisonment in irons, from fixing himself, after he is set at liberty, *within twenty leagues of the seat of government!* The third class of punishment *(les travaux publics)* is exempt from the iron ball; and, in other respects, only differs from the preceding in the length of the term, which is but three years. A fine of 1500 francs is inseparable from all cases of desertion. Death is inflicted on the deserter to the enemy, and on him who, in deserting from the punishment of the ball, *carries off his own arms or those of his comrades.* The punishment of the ball is adjudged to such as escape into the interior of the empire with their uniform, or with the effects of another; or from the public labours which are inflicted upon those who are guilty of simple desertion into the interior. In time of war, every officer or soldier, absenting himself for forty-eight hours from his corps, without permission, is reputed a deserter. The laws on the subject of desertion are read to the whole French army on the first Sunday of every month.

* It will not be impertinent to exemplify, here, the immoderate rigour exercised on the points now before us, by a few paragraphs taken at random from the journals of the country. The following is from *the Mercure de France* of August 1807.—"Jean Vidal, senior, of the commune of Orbon, in order to enfranchise his son from the conscription, had employed a false document, knowing it to be false. This document was the record of his birth, in which it was stated that he was born in 1734. although the real period of his birth was 1744. His object was to be considered *as having attained the age of* 71, and therefore entitled to claim for his son the indulgence of the law. The special court of criminal justice has, by a decree of the 21st July, condemned this person *to eight years labour in irons, to be branded with a hot iron on the left shoulder, to an exposition of six hours, and to the expenses of the prosecution, and of* 400 *copies of the decree.*" The following are from the *Journal de L'Empire* of August 2d and 7th. "The tribunal of corrective police of Paris finished yesterday the trial of seven persons charged with extortion from conscripts. Teffiare, a surgeon's apprentice, was accused of having *blown into the eyes of a multitude of conscripts*, a powder calculated to excite inflammation, and of having received from their friends, *for this service*, various sums between two and three thousand livres, *somewhat more than* 200*l.* from each. Six other persons were accused of making him known to different conscripts, and of sharing in his profits. While one of these, a goldsmith, called *Lugot*, the father of three children, took his place at the bar, *his wife was carried to the grave, having died of fright*, when she was told that her husband had been summoned to appear before the tribunal to answer to a charge *connected with the conscription*. This melancholy catastrophe induced the tribunal to mitigate his punishment. The rest, and among them a woman of some respectability, suffered the utmost rigours of the law." The second case is not a little singular. "The military commission of Turin (department of the Po) decided in the course of last July, a new case of delinquency with regard to the conscription. Two inhabitants of Turin were convicted, by this commission, of having *forestalled* a great number of substitutes for the department, *by maintaining them at their own expense in houses appropriated to this object, and then selling them out at an advanced price* to the conscripts who wished to have proxies. "This traffic" says the Moniteur, "by which the substitute receives a small sum, while the *broker* receives a very large one, must always prove injurious to the lower classes."

FOREIGN ARTICLES,

From late English papers.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, JULY 5.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

THE Gazette of last night contains the official account of a very brilliant affair in Gallicia between the Spanish Patriots and Marshal Ney's army, in which the latter were defeated. The force of the enemy consisted of 8000 men, 2500 of whom were cavalry. The force of the Patriots consisted of 6000 armed and 3000 unarmed men. We have received two private letters which communicate some further details of this gallant action at the bridge of St. Payo, about three leagues from Vigo, and which we have inserted.—The enemy who had crossed the Adda and the Po, says one of these letters, "could not cross the Soto Mayor, and those who had passed the bridge of Lodi, could not pass the bridge of St. Payo." On the 9th ult. the day after the action, the enemy retreated towards St. Jago, in the direction of Corunna.

In consequence of the defeat of Marshal Ney at the bridge of St. Payo, he has been obliged to evacuate Ferrol and Corunna, after spiking all the guns, blowing up the ammunition and burning all the magazines and stores. On the 23d ult. he had retreated as far as Lugo. Romana had marched with 20,000 men.

JULY 7.

Ney is said to have joined Soult—this is very likely: for as the latter was at Montforte, and the former, when he evacuated Ferrol and Corunna, had retreated to Lugo, there was nothing to impede their junction. The Marquis de Romana had marched to Orense.

AUSTRIAN BULLETIN.

We have the pleasure to communicate to our readers the following Bulletin from the Austrian army, by which it will be seen that the French had no great cause to boast of their victory on the Raab, and that after the battle they retreated behind the Raab—that Dalmatia is again in possession of the Austrians, together with Fiume, and it is supposed Trieste, and all the islands of the Dalmatian coast: finally, that the Austrian troops are again on the Banks of the Adige, and have extended themselves as far as Bassano and Verona.

BULLETIN

Of the Imperial and Royal Austrian Army.

"WOLKERSDORF, JUNE 18.

"On the 13th instant, the corps under the command of his Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke John, composed of about 20,000 troops of the line, and 10,000 of the Hungarian insurrection, were on the environs of Raab, vigorously attacked by the French army, estimated at 50 000 men.

"The troops of the line fought the whole day with the greatest success, and the enemy suffered a loss of 2000 men in killed and wounded. But as the right wing, consisting for the most part of the insurrection, that could not be expected to possess the experience of veteran troops, was no match for the enemy, his Imperial and Royal Highness thought it most proper for the attainment of his object to fall back to a position near Comorn, and thereby to secure and facilitate his junction with the main army.

"But this has caused no material change in the positions of the Imperial and Royal army: and the Archduke John praises highly the excellent disposition and patriotic alacrity of the troops of the Hungarian insurrection.

"The Imperial and Royal troops suffered in this engagement a loss of 1300 men in killed, wounded and some few prisoners. About 400 Frenchmen were made prisoners by the Austrians. The enemy, so far from pursuing the Austrian troops, has again retreated behind the Raab. Dalmatia is again in the possession of the Imperial and Royal troops. The enemy has been obliged to abandon Zeng and Fiume, as well as the islands along the Dalmatian coast: General Marmont retreated in such haste, that the Austrians made a number of prisoners. In the hospitals too, the enemy left a number of wounded, among whom are three French Generals, and one of them Launay.—Trieste must by this time be delivered from our enemies. The English on the one hand and the Turks on the other, make common cause with the Austrian troops.

"The enemy's corps under General Marmont is reduced to six thousand, and is posted at present between Luboch and Klagenfurth: But General Count Finlay is again master of the county of Cilley, and immediately communicates with General Chasteler. The Austrian troops have extended themselves from the southern Tyrol, as far as Verona and Bassano.

AMERICAN TRADE TO HOLLAND.

LONDON, JULY 3.

We understand that the American Consul here has received information from the American Consul at Amsterdam, that the existing state of affairs between the United States and France rendered it hazardous for American vessels, particularly with colonial produce, to proceed at this time to the ports of Holland, as some which had already arrived, were under difficult and embarrassing circumstances. Tobacco and pot ashes, however, are allowed by law to enter: but on a view of all circumstances, those concerned will judge of the risk they run in proceeding there at this moment.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON-CITY, AUGUST 16.

MR. SECRETARY SMITH received on the 14th inst. from Mr. Erskine a long and *very satisfactory* letter in answer to one of the 9th inst. in which Mr. Smith had respectfully requested a candid explanation, as to the conversations, which Mr. Canning's despatch of the 23d of Jan. had imputed to Mr. Madison, Mr. Gallatin, and himself.

Mr Erskine has, moreover, in this letter, stated the reasons, which, in the exercise of *the discretion* given him, had induced him not to lay his instructions before the government of the United States.

These papers will, no doubt, be communicated in due time to Congress.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 22.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

Last evening arrived at this Port, the ship Edward, Capt. Eliott, from Lisbon, which place he left on the 6th of July.

Capt E. did not bring any Portuguese papers, but informs us, that the French had entirely evacuated Portugal—that the Portuguese and British armies were preparing to pursue the French in their retreat through Spain, and that the greatest patriotism prevailed amongst the Portuguese and British, since the retreat of the French from Oporto.

Capt. E. further states, that the markets for American produce were good at Lisbon—flour 12 dollars—corn two dolls—and other American produce equally good.

August 23.

The prisoners confined in irons in Carthagena, have all escaped. They were 15 in number. Of these, the last two reached this city yesterday, in the schooner Capac. Thirteen still remained in the Hospitals; with the hope of being soon permitted to follow the example of their deluded fellow-sufferers.

Capt. Basden, of the sloop Susan, arrived yesterday in 11 days from Bermuda, informs that the day he sailed, the British frigate Goree arrived there in the short passage of 28 days from Lisbon, bringing the intelligence of a second grand battle having been fought at the Danube between the Austrian and French armies, and that the latter were defeated.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, AUGUST 23.

LATEST FROM SWEDEN.

The Ann, Haskel, arrived at Beverly from Gottenburgh, left there the 26th June: and brings advice that the Russian Emperor had been for some days on a visit to the King of Prussia, in Koningsburg:—That it was considered in Sweden to be problematical, whether Russia would act with or against France:—That the French troops had all been drawn from Hamburg, Lubec, &c. to reinforce the Grand Army; and that Danish garrisons had been introduced into those places;—That the new King of Sweden was popular: that Peace between Russia and Sweden, the exclusion of the English from Swedish ports, and the annexation of Norway to Sweden were events expected.

Mr. Burr had left Sweden for Russia.—Capt. Haskel on the 4th Aug. spoke the British ship Herald, from St. Thomas and was informed, that on the day preceding, the Herald had spoken a Philadelphia ship 19 days from Nantz, which had the Lady and children of Gen. Armstrong on board: and that the Gen. had gone from Paris to London [*Not probable.*] The Philadelphia ship must have left Nantz about the 16th July, some days later than our previous accounts from thence.

FROM SPAIN—LATEST.

Capt, Devereaux, who has arrived in Marblehead from Cadiz, which he left July 6th, learnt from Mr. Pendergrass, who transacted his business there, that an expedition had gone against Barcelona, in which a large body of English were employed: that the Patriots were in good spirits, and had little doubt but in four months they should be able to rid the kingdom of the French, if Bonaparte did not overthrow Austria. ☞ *We find, in a late French paper, a Naples article of June 14th, which states, that the British force from Sicily had passed that port. The Patriots too are very alert in Catalonia, and are in strength in Genoa, Levida, Tarragona &c. An additional force of any magnitude would probably enable them to drive the French out of that province and Arragon, or confine them to Montjui, and Saragossa.*

FROM ENGLAND.

London (Evening) papers to the 7th July, were received by us last evening, in the Sumner, from Liverpool. Being only half a day later than those received via Halifax, they do not give any tidings of importance from the interesting sections of Europe. We find, however, by an Austrian official bulletin, that the battle at Raab was not so disastrous to the Austrians as the French had represented it; and that in Dalmatia, in the Tyrol, and Italy, the prospects of the Austrian cause began to brighten.

The news from the south of Spain is now so late as that we have received direct from Cadiz. It is corroborated that the French were evacuating Gallicia; and there were official accounts of the success of the patriots in that quarter.

The Austrian partizan corps in the interior of Germany were advancing, and increasing in strength.

The Expedition, it was expected, would sail from England about the middle of July. The papers are replete with details of its progress.—Thirty sail of the line were to be employed in it.—The troops were to amount to nearly 40,000 of which more than 2000 were to be cavalry, 31,000 infantry, and the rest artillery, artificers, &c.—They were permitted to take but little baggage, no extra clothing, and no women nor children. Conjecture was on tiptoe to point to the destination of this force.—By some it was Cronstadt, and other Russian naval depots; by others, Hamburg and the Hanse towns, to open and support a free trade with Germany; by some, a division on the German coast, to encourage the rising of the German patriots, and to divide the French force in Germany; and by others, the island of Walcheren, where the French have a powerful fleet, composed principally of new ships built in Antwerp. We shall not indulge in any guesswork on the subject: in a few days information of its real object must reach us.

FROM HALIFAX.

We yesterday received a Halifax paper of the 15th inst. which does not contain any late information from Europe. Governor Prevost has issued his Proclamation, announcing the expiration of an act of Parliament permitting the importation and exportation of certain articles in American vessels into Halifax and Shelburne, and notifying all American vessels in those ports to depart: and forbidding after the 15th September, the importation in American vessels, of any of the articles enumerated, under pain of forfeiture. American vessels which may arrive in the ports of Halifax and Shelburne, on or before the 15th September, will be permitted to land and dispose of those articles: but not to carry away any goods whatever.

August 23.

Yesterday arrived at this port the brig Cyrus, Captain Coffin from Lisbon, who left that place the 12th July.—Capt. C. brought no papers, and though several days the latest, reports nothing more than has been stated.

August 25.

REPORTED VICTORY.

Since our last, in which we mentioned a rumour in the London papers of July 7th, that the Archduke Charles had gained a SECOND and more decisive VICTORY over Bonaparte, the same report has been repeated through several channels. The following is a copy of a note form a Correspondent in Liverpool, to Messrs. Russel and Cutler, put on board the brig Warren, the moment of her sailing:—

LIVERPOOL, *July* 9, 1809.

"LEITH, *(Scotland) July* 6. The Quail, schr. has just arrived from Heligoland, which place she left on Sunday.—Lieut. Osborne, the officer commanding, declares, as he was quitting the harbour, a messenger arrived from the seat of war with news of the Austrians having obtained a decisive victory over the French on the 26th June. Two Field-Marshals, 20 Generals, and 40,000 men, killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Capt. Malcomb, of the Delight, who left Heligoland 5 hours after the Quail, brings a duplicate of a Proclamation from the Archduke Charles for a day of Thanksgiving for the victory. A vessel also arrived from Rotterdam, which left that port on the 2d inst. and brings similar accounts."

The same article is communicated to us in a handbill from Newburyport, where it was received from Halifax, and at Halifax from Liverpool, by the ship Lord Sheffield, which sailed on the 17th of July. It seems that the same account had reached Leith in two channels from Heligoland, and was repeated by an arrival from Rotterdam, which sailed the second.

As to the probability of the account, we have no further evidence. The last dates we have from Bonaparte, was his Bulletin of June 24th. He announces no intention to renew the conflict immediately at that time. Yet the battle is stated to have been fought on the 26th. It was not to be expected that

fuch an intention would be committed to a Bulletin. From the 26th of June to the fecond of July time enough had elapfed for the account to reach Heligoland, which is near the mouth of the Elbe, about 500 miles from Vienna.

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From the "London Courier" of July 7, (Evening)—

"It is fcarcely poffible for any later intelligence to have been received from Vienna than the 24th ult. yet rumours of another battle on the Danube, favourable to the Auftrians, are circulated on the authority of letters from the North of Germany and from Heligoland. Some of them ftate, that the French have been driven out of Vienna: others mention a battle to have taken place on the left bank.

A London Evening Paper *(the Evening Mail)* of July 7, contains the following article.—"Letters from Heligoland of the 2d inft. were received yefterday—It was reported, and believed there, at that date, that a further battle had taken place between the two Grand Armies near the Danube, in which the French were defeated with great lofs."

—

Mr. Jackfon muft have been fome time on his paffage to America. A fchooner which arrived on Wednefday from Halifax, brought defpatches to be forwarded to him at Waffington.

Yefterday arrived in this port the fchooner Three Sifters, Captain Davis of Provincetown, 57 days from Valencia. The Captain has favoured us with Valencia Gazettes to the 27th of June. They contain no account of any important event, not already publifhed in our papers: We are informed by Capt. D. that in the battle between Gen. Blake and the French (fome time fince mentioned) on the attempt of the former upon Saragoffa, the defeat of Blake was complete, and his army loft all their guns.

Capt. Rider who arrived yefterday from Cadiz, failed from that place on the 11th of July. He brought no papers, and brings no account of any new battle, but repreferts the Spaniards as in excellent fpirits.

An expedition was to fail from Sicily on the 3d of June, againft the Neapolitan Territory—and was feen to pafs the city of Naples previous to the 14th. There are fome reports that the true object of this expedition was to affift the Spainards who are contending for liberty and independence in the province of Catalonia.

We underftand that Mr. Evftaphieve, appointed by the Emperor of Ruffia his Conful for this place, has arrived in town.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1809.

TOWN-MEETING.

On TUESDAY next is the femi-annual town-meeting for the choice of Repreferitatives to the General Affembly of this State.—We hope that every freeman in this town who ftill adheres to the principles of WASHINGTON; and who is attached to the Commerce, Peace and Profperity of our country, will be *early* and *punctual* in this attendance.

The place of 1ft repreferitative of the town of Newport, having been vacated by the appointment of the Hon. CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, a Senator of the United States, the remaining repreferitatives will ftand in the following order:—

GEORGE GIBBS, *1st representative.*
WILLIAM HUNTER, *2d.*
JOHN P. MANN, *3d.*
JOHN L. BOSS, jun. *4th.*
STEPHEN CAHOONE, *5th.*

Thefe gentlemen have ably and faithfully ferved the town, and will doubtlefs be re-elected.

For the place of 6th repreferitative,

BENJAMIN HAZARD, Efq.

is propofed.

To attempt a recommendation of Mr. HAZARD, would be to prefume the public ignorant of his merits.—He is a gentleman of too much integrity and talents not to poffefs the confidence of the freemen.

—

The fecretary of ftate, fecretary of the treafury, fecretary at war, and Mr. Erfkine, have all left the feat of government.

The United States floop of war Wafp, Lieut. Lawrence, failed from New-York the laft week, for France, with defpatches from government to our Minifter at Paris.

By the 8th fection of the non-intercourfe act, which is continued in force, it is enacted that "if any perfon or perfons fhall *buy any goods*, wares and merchandize, knowing them to be liable to feizure, fuch perfon or perfons fhall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a fum double the amount or value of the goods, wares and merchandize fo purchafed."

A New-Hampfhire paper ftates that the Coos Bank has ftopped payment: and that the holders of its bills have no better chance of payment than thofe who hold *Farmer's Exchange* notes.

—

The lateft London papers hold out an expectation of a rigorous embargo in the Britifh Iftes.—We have no accounts of any actual order for it:—But a temporary inhibition of the failing of veffels was to be expected; as one of the moft powerful expeditions ever fitted out from Great-Britain, was on the point of failing. We will not believe, if an Embargo has been laid, that it has been for any other purpofe than to prevent intelligence of the courfe of the expedition being communicated to the ports of its deftination.

AMERICAN TRADE TO EUROPE.

In Ruffia, Denmark and Holland, the influence of Bonaparte's views have expofed American commerce to new and extenfive depredations. Recent accounts are received of feizures and condemnations in thofe ports, even the pretext for which is not yet known.

Other embarraffments, but of a very different nature, are like to arife to our merchants, whofe fpeculations have been directed to Great Britain. The markets are glutted and our produce of courfe extremely low.—This is an evil which arofe inevitably from the fufpenfion of our trade. Whatever was not perifhable or had not perifhed and had accumulated on our hands, was at once fent to the old markets. The demand had by no means rifen there, in proportion to the time we had withdrawn; for, as it was uniformly faid, during the Embargo &c. the ingenuity and enterprize of the Britifh would find other means of fupply, or the ftate of things would be accommodated to circumftances. It is a misfortune which has grown out of our folly: not the folly of merchants, but of the Jeffer-fonian policy.

But notwithftanding the gloomy ftatements which have returned, it will be feen by the following prices at Liverpool on the third of July, that our produce is better there than in our own ftores; even after the market is glutted with 150 cargoes *arriving in one month!*

Cotton—Bowed, 1-2 to 1-3; Sea Ifland 2-11 to 1-3; New Orleans 1-3 to 1-6; Pot Afhes 40 to 43: Pearl Afhes 48: Tar 27 to 30: Turpentine 18 to 20; Rice 25 to 26: Wheat 12 6: Flour 46 to 48; Tobacco had been very low but is rifing.

The great battle.—An Auftrian official detailed account of the battle of Efslingen has been publifhed at Prague, in Bohemia, in twenty five pages quarto. The Arch Duke Charles ftates his forces on that day at 103 battalions, and 143 fquadrons, and his artillery at 288 pieces. The lofs of the Auftrian army is ftated at 87 fuperior officers, and 4199 inferior officers and foldiers, killed; and 663 officers, and 13 651 foldiers, wounded; among thefe 12 generals are wounded, and the names of princes Colloredo and Rohan are mentioned. From the difadvantages under which Bonaparte fought this battle according to his own account in the tenth Bulletin, his lofs muft have been at leaft double to that of his enemy, and of courfe about 36 000 killed and wounded.

London Paper.

Miranda's Men have all efcaped from their confinement in Spanifh America. The Spanifh Magiftrates, it is faid, took no pains to recover them; and would have releafed them at any time if afked for by our Government. They ought to have been affifted, as it appears to be true that they were moftly trepanned into their illegal expedition.

An Aflociation has been formed in New-York, denominated the "*Anti-duelling Association,*" by the conftitution of which, the members folemnly pledge themfelves to each other, not to vote at any election for any man whom, from current fame, or their own private conviction, they fhall believe to have fent, accepted or carried a challenge to fight a duel, or acted as a fecond or furgeon therein, after the date of the agreement. The Aflociation has publifhed an excellent addrefs to the Electors of the State.

The committee of health for the village of Brooklyn, (N. Y.) have announced to their fellow-citizens the entire difappearance of the fever which lately prevailed in that place.

At a democratic meeting held in Philadelphia, Auguft 14, it was refolved, "*that Government can only merit confidence and support by fhutting the door of negociation againft England!*"

According to Steele's lift of July laft, the Engliih Navy conffted, including fhips building and repairing, &c. of 1137 fhips—of which 263 are of the line 35 from 50 to 44 guns, 260 frigates, 222 floops, 20 bombs and fireffips, 191 armed brigs, 42 cutters, and 104 fchooners, luggers, &c.

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SOUND REASON.

Thofe perfons who have ftolen the greater part of the fubfcriber's pork, and are at prefent in the habit of ftealin g his corn, are refpectfully admonifhed that they are now committing depredations on their own intereft; for it is certain that if they deprive him of his corn, it will difable him from fattening his hogs next feafon, and of courfe debar them of the pleafure of feafting upon the *hard earned* fruits of their labors. If, therefore, they will eftablifh a "non-intercourfe" with his corn-crib, they will find their account in it: as, by fo doing, "they will preferve their eflential refources" for pork, and fecure to the fubfcriber the pleafure of receiving their patronage hereafter.

ELIZUR CARVER.

Marietta, July 26, 1809.

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SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED.

Ship Sachem, Earl. Bonaviffa: brig John, Gray, Martinique: fch'r Atalanta, Read, Cadiz: do. Succefs, Hallet, Boffon: do. Paragon, Bafnight, Ocracoke: floop Golden Age, Landers, New-York: do. Halcyon, Davis, ditto.

CLEARED,

Schooner Dolly, Tillinghaft, Havanna: floop Zoar, Millard, Baltimore: do. Huntrefs, Earl, New-York: do. Expref, Coggefhall, ditto: do. Mary Ann, Brown, ditto.

Arrived here on Tuefday laft fhip Sachem, Earl, of this port, in 48 days from Bonaviffa.—Left there, barque Boffon Packet, Mansfield, of Salem: brig Ocean, M'Cleve, of Nantucket, loading: Montezuma, Lincoln, of Hallowell: fch'r Delight, Coffin, of Nantucket, loading: Prefident, Cartwright; of Boffon: Trial, Limburner, of ditto.—Spoke Auguft 2d, lat. 27, 42, long. 61, 16, fch'r Fame, Skinner, of and from Alexandria, for St. Bartholomews: Auguft 7, lat. 32. 12, long. 64. 24, floop Betfey, Dunwell, from this port for Havanna, 16 days out: Auguft 8, lat. 33, 34, fchooner Junius, from Smyrna bound to Baltimore: Auguft 14, lat. 38, 39, long. 67. 41, brig Dove, 14 days from St. Vincents for Newcaftle (N. H.): Auguft 18, lat. 40, 12, brig Pegafus, Rathbone, of and from this port, for Tonningen.

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BENJAMIN FRY, *Captain.*

Newport, Auguft 25, 1809.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM containing about fifty Acres, with a good Dwelling-Houfe, and out-houfes thereon, in good order.—*Alfo*, An excellent quarry of Stone, fit for wharves or under-pinning.—A fmall Houfe in Newport will be taken in part payment. If not fold by the 1ft of November, the Farm will then be to Let.—Apply to

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JOHN G. EASTON,
WM. E. DRUMMOND.

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SALT.

TWO THOUSAND bufhels Bonaviffa SALT, now landing from on board the fhip Sachem, at Stevens's Wharf, for fale on liberal terms.

ALSO,

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GEORGE W. MARTIN,

At a very reduced price, for Cafh or negotiable Paper.

Newport, Church-ftreet, Auguft 26, 1809.

Removal.

Albert W. Gardiner,

Informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has removed his Store o GOODS to No. 102, Thames-ftreet lately occupied by *Sally M. Smith, & Co.* where he has conftantly on hand and for fale a large and valuable Aflortment of

Engliih, India, French, Dutch, Scotch and American manufactured Goods.

Of all defcriptions, adapted to every feafon of the Year, which he will fell as cheap for Cafh as can be purchafed in the United States.

ALSO, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies Hats and Bonnetts,

Conftantly on hand of the neweft fafhions; Straw, filk and willow Bonnetts made at the fhorteft notice.—Orders of every kind ftrictly attended to.

N. B. Every article for Mourning conftantly on hand.

Newport, July 22, 1809.

☞ *To Country Store-Keepers, &c.*

L. ROUSMANIERE,

HAS for fale, at his *Claffical Book and Stationary Store, No.* 1 & 2 *Long-Wharf,*

200 Reams of Foolfcap, No. 1 and 2, and 150 reams Pot No. 1 and 2, WRITING PAPER, of a very fuperiour quality.—50 reams excellent LETTER-PAPER, and 150 reams of good WRAPPING-PAPER.—The above will be fold, in either large or fmall quantities, as cheap, and upon as accommodating terms, as can be procured at any Store or Manufactory in New-England.

Alfo juft received and for fale as above,

60 Reams fine and fuperfine *BRANDYWINE* Foolfcap and Letter PAPER, and 10 reams fuperfine do. Medium and Royal Paper.—Which will be fold, by the fingle ream or quire, as cheap as at any Stationary Store whatfoever.

Dr. REES' NEW CYCLOPEDIA.

One Sett of the Philadelphia edition of this invaluable work may be had if immediate application is made as above.—Twenty numbers, or half-volumes, are received.

Newport, Aug. 18, 1809.

Rhode-Ifland Bridge Company.

THE Directors requeft thofe who fubfcribed for Shares in this Company, and thofe who have become Stockholders by purchafe, and have not taken out Certificates for the Shares they refpectively hold, that they bring in their receipts for the inftalment paid, when Certificates will be iffued to them by the Subfcriber for the fame.—It being impoffible for the Directors to know who are the real Stockholders till this is done.

M. SEIXAS, *Clerk.*

Newport, July 31, 1809.

New Goods,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Juft received from Boston and now selling at the most reduced prices at No. 88, *Thames-Street by*

James Mumford,

SUPERFINE, fine and common Broadcloths and Caffimeres, of various colours; cotton Caffimeres; Waffington ftripes; Ginghams of a fuperior quality and of various figures and colours; patent Britifh Nankeen warranted to withftand foap, air or vitriolic acid, in waffhing; Britannia's; blue Nankeens; Linens; Ribbons; Ladies and Gentlemen's filk hofe and gloves; filk and cotton fhawls; black and white cambrick; luftrings; hair cord muflins; mul mul dotted muflins; cotton hofe for Gentlemen and Ladies; fhirting cotton; cotton laces; filk and cotton pocket handkerchiefs; tapes; threads; bobbin; ruffels; durants; calimancoes; American manufactured cotton ftripe; cambrick dimities; veffing of a fuperior quality and figures; fpider net muflins; fuperfine and common furniture prints; tortoife and horn combs; with many other articles too numerous to be inferted in an Advertifement.—All which will be fold low for Cafh.

Newport May 26, 1809.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Thames-Street, called the WANTON Houfe.—Apply to

B. HAZARD.

Newport, June 2 1809.

fuch an intention would be committed to a Bulletin. From the 26th of June to the fecond of July time enough had elapfed for the account to reach Heligoland, which is near the mouth of the Elbe, about 500 miles from Vienna.

—

From the "London Courier" of July 7, (Evening)—

"It is fcarcely poffible for any later intelligence to have been received from Vienna than the 24th ult. yet rumours of another battle on the Danube, favourable to the Auftrians, are circulated on the authority of letters from the North of Germany and from Heligoland. Some of them ftate, that the French have been driven out of Vienna: others mention a battle to have taken place on the left bank.

A London Evening Paper *(the Evening Mail)* of July 7, contains the following article.—"Letters from Heligoland of the 2d inft. were received yefterday—It was reported, and believed there, at that date, that a further battle had taken place between the two Grand Armies near the Danube, in which the French were defeated with great lofs."

—

Mr. Jackfon muft have been fome time on his paffage to America. A fchooner which arrived on Wednefday from Halifax, brought defpatches to be forwarded to him at Waffhington.

Yefterday arrived in this port the fchooner Three Sifters, Captain Davis of Provincetown, 57 days from Valencia. The Captain has favoured us with Valencia Gazettes to the 27th of June. They contain no account of any important event, not already publifhed in our papers. We are informed by Capt. D. that in the battle between Gen. Blake and the French (fome time fince mentioned) on the attempt of the former upon Saragoffa, the defeat of Blake was complete, and his army loft all their guns.

Capt. Rider who arrived yefterday from Cadiz, failed from that place on the 11th of July. He brought no papers, and brings no account of any new battle, but repreferts the Spaniards as in excellent fpirits.

An expedition was to fail from Sicily on the 3d of June, againft the Neapolitan Territory—and was feen to pafs the city of Naples previous to the 14th. There are fome reports that the true object of this expedition was to affift the Spainards who are contending for liberty and independence in the province of Catalonia.

We underftand that Mr. Evftaphieve, appointed by the Emperor of Ruffia his Conful for this place, has arrived in town.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1809.

TOWN-MEETING.

On TUESDAY next is the femi-annual town-meeting for the choice of Repreferitatives to the General Affembly of this State.—We hope that every freeman in this town who ftill adheres to the principles of WASHINGTON; and who is attached to the Commerce, Peace and Profperity of our country, will be *early* and *punctual* in his attendance.

The place of 1ft repreferitative of the town of Newport, having been vacated by the appointment of the Hon. CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, a Senator of the United States, the remaining repreferitatives will ftand in the following order:—

GEORGE GIBBS, *1ft repreferitative.*
WILLIAM HUNTER, *2d.*
JOHN P. MANN, *3d.*
JOHN L. BOSS, jun. *4th.*
STEPHEN CAHOONE, *5th.*

Thefe gentlemen have ably and faithfully ferved the town, and will doubtlefs be re-elected.

For the place of 6th repreferitative,

BENJAMIN HAZARD, Efq.

is propofed.

To attempt a recommendation of Mr. HAZARD, would be to prefume the public ignorant of his merits.—He is a gentleman of too much integrity and talents not to poffefs the confidence of the freemen.

—

The fecretary of ftate, fecretary of the treafury, fecretary at war, and Mr. Erfkine, have all left the feat of government.

The United States floop of war Wafp, Lieut. Lawrence, failed from New-York the laft week, for France, with defpatches from government to our Minifter at Paris.

By the 8th fection of the non-intercourfe act, which is continued in force, it is enacted that "if any perfon or perfons fhall *buy any goods*, wares and merchandize, knowing them to be liable to feizure, fuch perfon or perfons fhall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a fum double the amount or value of the goods, wares and merchandize fo purchafed."

A New-Hampfhire paper ftates that the Coos Bank has ftopped payment: and that the holders of its bills have no better chance of payment than thofe who hold *Farmer's Exchange* notes.

—

The lateft London papers hold out an expectation of a rigorous embargo in the Britifh Ifles.—We have no accounts of any actual order for it:—But a temporary inhibition of the failing of veffels was to be expected; as one of the moft powerful expeditions ever fitted out from Great-Britain, was on the point of failing. We will not believe, if an Embargo has been laid, that it has been for any other purpofe than to prevent intelligence of the courfe of the expedition being communicated to the ports of its deftination.

AMERICAN TRADE TO EUROPE.

In Ruffia, Denmark and Holland, the influence of Bonaparte's views have expofed American commerce to new and extenfive depredations. Recent accounts are received of feizures and condemnations in thofe ports, even the pretext for which is not yet known.

Other embarraffments, but of a very different nature, are like to arife to our merchants, whofe fpeculations have been directed to Great Britain. The markets are glutted and our produce of courfe extremely low.—This is an evil which arofe inevitably from the fufpenfion of our trade. Whatever was not perifhable or had not perifhed and had accumulated on our hands, was at once fent to the old markets. The demand had by no means rifen there, in proportion to the time we had withdrawn; for, as it was uniformly faid, during the Embargo &c. the ingenuity and enterprize of the Britifh would find other means of fupply, or the ftate of things would be accommodated to circumftances. It is a misfortune which has grown out of our folly: not the folly of merchants, but of the Jeffer-fonian policy.

But notwithftanding the gloomy ftatements which have returned, it will be feen by the following prices at Liverpool on the third of July, that our produce is better there than in our own ftores; even after the market is glutted with 150 cargoes *arriving in one month!*

Cotton—Bowed, 1-2 to 1-3; Sea Ifland 2-11 to 1-3; New Orleans 1-3 to 1-6; Pot Afhes 40 to 43: Pearl Afhes 48: Tar 27 to 30: Turpentine 18 to 20; Rice 25 to 26: Wheat 12 6: Flour 46 to 48; Tobacco had been very low but is rifing.

—

The great battle.—An Auftrian official detailed account of the battle of Efslingen has been publifhed at Prague, in Bohemia, in twenty five pages quarto. The Arch Duke Charles ftates his forces on that day at 103 battalions, and 143 fquadrons, and his artillery at 288 pieces. The lofs of the Auftrian army is ftated at 87 fuperior officers, and 4199 inferior officers and foldiers, killed; and 663 officers, and 13 651 foldiers, wounded; among thefe 12 generals are wounded, and the names of princes Colloredo and Rohan are mentioned. From the difadvantages under which Bonaparte fought this battle according to his own account in the tenth Bulletin, his lofs muft have been at leaft double to that of his enemy, and of courfe about 36 000 killed and wounded.

London Paper.

Miranda's Men have all efcaped from their confinement in Spanifh America. The Spanifh Magiftrates, it is faid, took no pains to recover them; and would have releafed them at any time if afked for by our Government. They ought to have been affifted, as it appears to be true that they were moftly trepanned into their illegal expedition.

An Aflociation has been formed in New-York, denominated the "*Anti-duelling Association*," by the conftitution of which, the members folemnly pledge themfelves to each other, not to vote at any election for any man whom, from current fame, or their own private conviction, they fhall believe to have fent, accepted or carried a challenge to fight a duel, or acted as a fecond or furgeon therein, after the date of the agreement. The Aflociation has publifhed an excellent addrefs to the Electors of the State.

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200 Reams of Foolfcap, No. 1 and 2, and 150 reams Pot No. 1 and 2, WRITING PAPER, of a very fuperiour quality.—50 reams excellent LETTER-PAPER, and 150 reams of good WRAPPING-PAPER.—The above will be fold, in either large or fmall quantities, as cheap, and upon as accommodating terms, as can be procured at any Store or Manufactory in New-England.

Alfo juft received and for fale as above,

60 Reams fine and fuperfine *BRANDYWINE* Foolfcap and Letter PAPER, and 10 reams fuperfine do. Medium and Royal Paper.—Which will be fold, by the fingle ream or quire, as cheap as at any Stationary Store whatfoever.

Dr. REES' NEW CYCLOPEDIA.

One Sett of the Philadelphia edition of this invaluable work may be had if immediate application is made as above.—Twenty numbers, or half-volumes, are received.

Newport, Aug. 18, 1809.

Rhode-Ifland Bridge Company.

THE Directors requeft thofe who fubfcribed for Shares in this Company, and thofe who have become Stockholders by purchafe, and have not taken out Certificates for the Shares they refpectively hold, that they bring in their receipts for the inftalment paid, when Certificates will be iffued to them by the Subfcriber for the fame.—It being impoffible for the Directors to know who are the real Stockholders till this is done.

M. SEIXAS, *Clerk.*

Newport, July 31, 1809.

New Goods,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Juft received from Boston and now felling at the moft reduced prices at No. 88, Thames-Street by

James Mumford,

SUPERFINE, fine and common Broadcloths and Caffimeres, of various colours; cotton Caffimeres; Waffington ftripes; Ginghams of a fuperior quality and of various figures and colours; patent Britifh Nankeen warranted to withftand foap, air or vitriolic acid, in waffing; Britannia's; blue Nankeens; Linens; Ribbons; Ladies and Gentlemen's filk hofe and gloves; filk and cotton fhawls; black and white cambrick; luftrings; hair cord muflins; mul mul dotted muflins; cotton hofe for Gentlemen and Ladies; fhirting cotton; cotton laces; filk and cotton pocket handkerchiefs; tapes; threads; bobbin; ruffels; durants; calimancoes; American manufactured cotton ftripe; cambrick dimities; veffing of a fuperior quality and figures; fpider net muflins; fuperfine and common furniture prints; tortoife and horn combs; with many other articles too numerous to be inferted in an Advertifement.—All which will be fold low for Cafh.

Newport May 26, 1809.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Thames-Street, called the WANTON Houfe.—Apply to

B. HAZARD.

Newport, June 2 1809.

POETRY.

From the CHARLESTON *(S. C.)* COURIER.

HAFIZ, the Perſian poet, bears an immortal fame among the Eaſtern Nations—perhaps, there is no poet, of ancient or modern times, who excels him in light, amatory and bacchanalian pieces. He is ſtyled the "Perſian Anacreon," but his powers appear to be of a ſuperior caſt to thoſe of the Tetan Bard—allowing for the difference between Oriental and Grecian imagery, the following Bacchanalian Ode of Hafiz, is conceived in the true and happieſt manner of Anacreon. It is not only in compoſitions of this ſort, however, that the Perſian is eminent; his talents were more various than thoſe of Anacreon, and he is frequently delightful in the Horatian manner.

HITHER, boy, a goblet bring,
Be it of wine's ruby ſpring!
Bring me one, and bring me two;
Nought but pureſt wine will do.

It is wine, boy, that can ſave
Even lovers from the grave;
Old and young alike will ſay—
'Tis the balm that makes us gay.

Wine's the ſun; the moon, ſweet ſoul!
We will call the waning bowl;
Bring the ſun, and bring him ſoon,
To the boſom of the moon!—

Daſh us with this liquid fire,
It will thoughts divine inſpire;
And, by nature taught to glow,
Let it like the waters flow!

If the roſe ſhould fade, do you
Bid it cheerfully adieu;
Like roſe-water to each gueſt,
Bring thy wine and make us bleſt:

If the Nightingale's rich throat
Ceaſe the muſic of its note;
It is fit, boy, thou ſhould't bring
Cups that will with muſic ſing.

Be not ſad, whatever change
O'er the buſy world may range;
Harp and lute together bring,
Sweetly mingling ſtring with ſtring.

My bright Maid, unleſs it be
In ſome dream, I cannot ſee;
Bring the draught, that will diſcloſe
Whence it was ſleep firſt aroſe.

Should it chance o'er power my mind,
Where's the remedy I find?
'Tis in wine: then, boy, ſupply
Wine, 'till all my ſenſes die.

Unto HAFIZ boy, do you
Inſtant bring a cup or two;
Bring them; for the wine ſhall flow
Whether it be law, or no.

ELEGANT NEW POEM.

JUST from the preſs, and this day received and for ſale at *L. ROUSMANIERE's Claſſical Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf*, a few copies of that new and elegant Poem entitled

Gertrude of Wyoming; a Pennſylvanian tale: and other Poems.—by Tho. Campbell author of "the Pleaſures of Hope." 1 vol. 12mo.

Alſo juſt publiſhed and for ſale as above,
The *COMPLETE FARRIER*,
or Gentleman's travelling companion: compriſing a general deſcription of that noble animal the Horſe with a conciſe account of his diſeaſes, their ſymptoms and remedies: and advice with reſpect to purchaſe, &c. &c. with directions for the treatment of a horſe preparatory to and on a journey, whereby a perſon will be at once prepared to treat any accident or diſeaſe that may occur.—Compiled from the beſt authorities, particularly adapted to this country, and interſperſed with much original matter, the reſult of the obſervation of a gentleman of known experience in the United States.—1 vol. 12mo.

MEMOIRS OF THE
Hon. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

A few more copies of this highly intereſting work are juſt received and for ſale as above.

Alſo, a few more copies of
The TRAVELS of Captains LEWIS and CLARKE by order of the Government of the United States, to the Pacific Ocean. 1 vol: embelliſhed with a map of the Country inhabited by the Weſtern tribes of Indians and five Engravings of Indian Chiefs.

Newport Aug. 12 1809.

FINAL NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers finding their former Notice reſpecting the ſettlement of their Accounts neglected by a number of perſons, hereby notify ſuch perſons, that all thoſe unſettled Accounts which may be of more than one year ſtanding on the 1ſt of October next, will at that time be put into the hands of an Attorney for ſettlement.

EDMUND T. WARING
W. TURNER.
DAVID KING.

Newport August 12 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subſcriber, ſole Executor of the laſt will and teſtament of THOMAS BROWNELL, late of Little-Compton deceaſed has taken upon himſelf that truſt, and given bond as the law directs; he therefore requeſts all perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, to exhibit them for ſettlement, and thoſe indebted to make immediate payment.—All claims againſt ſaid eſtate muſt be exhibited by the 20th of October next, otherwiſe they will not be allowed.

RICHARD BROWNELL, *Exe'r.*
Little-Compton, July 17, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

OFFER FOR SALE,

56 Puncheons St. Croix Rum.
11 pipes 4th proof Spaniſh Brandy.
15 do. 1ſt proof Country Gin.
10 do. Madeira Wine.
24 Quarter-caſks Liſbon Ditto.
75 cheſts Souchong Tea.
8 do. Hyſon ſkin ditto.
26,000 lb. Weſt-India Coffee.
15 bags Pimento.
74 bales Upland Cotton.
100 boxes Muſcatel Raiſins.
55 barrels N. Y. inſpected prime Pork.
60 Tons aſſorted Swedes Iron.
700 quintals Codfiſh.
15 boxes Window Glaſs.
150 reams Wrapping Paper.
100 do. Foolſcap Do.
3 Hogſheads Loaf Sugar.

Alſo, the following freſh imported DRY GOODS

5 Caſes India Silks.
600 pieces blue Nankeen.
200 do. yellow Ditto.
250 do. white Ditto.
3 bales Superfine Broadcloths.
2 caſes Cotton Sewings.
4 do. fancy Prints.
1 do. Engliſh ſewing Silks.
1 do. men's and women's Gloves
2 do. cotton Shirtings.
1 do. fancy Muſlins.
1 do. Marſeilles Veſting
1 do. Cambrick Muſlins.
1 do. Bombazetts.
1 bale Caſſimeres.
1 caſe Velvets.
100 pieces Ruſſia Diaper.
50 do red, yellow and brown Bandanoes.

Newport July 25 1809.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERY & COMMISSION STORE

George W. Martin,

No. 2, *CHURCH-STREET, HAS FOR SALE,*

A GENUINE Aſſortment of GROCERIES, compriſing every article in demand, which he will exchange cheap for caſh or negotiable paper.—Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may be aſſured of procuring genuine and warranted articles.—Town and Country Grocers will find it advantageous in calling at No. 2, where they may make good ſpeculations.

N. B. Country Produce received in payment for Groceries, or to ſell on Commiſſion.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE
On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the buſhel or ſmaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the buſhel; Coal by the buſhel.—*Alſo*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay; ſuitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers have formed a connection in buſineſs under the firm of WANTON & RATHBONE.

GEORGE WANTON
GEORGE S. RATHBONE.

Newport, July 26 1809.

Wanton & Rathbone,

At the Store, No. 93 *Thames Street, lately occupied by Nathaniel Dearborn*

HAVE eſtabliſhed a CIRCULATING LIBRARY, conſiſting of a well choſen aſſortment of Hiſtory, Novels, Romances, Plays, Magazines, &c comprizing more than 2000 volumes, many of which, (particularly the Novels and Romances,) can be found in no other Library in America.—Every new work of merit will be procured for the Library as ſoon as publiſhed and in the courſe of a few days they will receive 1000 Volumes more for Circulation, and will then publiſh a catalogue.

For ſale as above, A general aſſortment of Books in the various branches of Literature.—School Books by the dozen or ſingle; Seaman's Books and Journals; Blank Books of various ſizes and patterns; Writing, Wrapping and Letter Paper, by the ream or quire.—The Stationary department will be conſtantly furniſhed with every article uſually found in a Stationary ſtore.

Alſo for ſale, Five Thouſand rolls of Paper Hangings and Borders, of the lateſt and moſt fathionable patterns. Retailers can be furniſhed at wholeſale with Paper-Hangings, as cheap as can be purchaſed at any manufactory in New-England.

Alſo, juſt received for ſale, or circulation, Memoirs of the Hon THOMAS JEFFERSON, with a view of the riſe and progreſs of French influence and French principles in the United States, 2 vols. Hungarian Brothers, by Miſs Porter, 2 volumes; Thaddeus of Warſaw, 2 vols.; Exile of Erin, 1 vol.; Woman, or Ida of Athens, by Miſs Owenſon, 2 vols.

N. B. Perſons having in their poſſeſſion Books, loaned from the Circulating Library, nearly oppoſite the Poſt Office, will pleaſe return them to *Wanton & Rathbone's* Library.

TO LET.—The ſhop next ſouth of Mr. E. P. Faſſneau, hair-dreſſer, and lately occupied as Book-ſtore and Circulating Library.

Newport, July 27, 1809.

WANTON & RATHBONE,

At the old ſtand of GEORGE WANTON, No. 92, *corner of Market ſquare.*

OFFER for Sale, a large and extenſive Aſſortment of HATS, from the loweſt priced Felts to ſuperfine Beavers.—Juſt received, ſix caſes Hats, warranted inferior to none manufactured in America, or imported. This additional ſupply, including Mens, Youths and Children's black, with one caſe of faſhionable drab Hats, renders their aſſortment compleat.

Alſo for ſale as above, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Paper-Hangings, School and Seamen's Books, Stationary, &c.

Newport, July 27, 1809.

SCHEME OF THE SECOND CLASS OF *RHODE-ISLAND* COAL LOTTERY.

15,000 Tickets at 5 Dollars each are 75,000 Dollars.

1	Prize of	15,000	is	15,000
2	Prizes of	2,500	are	5000
2	do.	1,000		2000
4	do.	500		2000
50	do.	100		5000
60	do.	50		3000
4900	do.	7		34,000
				66,300

Subject to no deduction, and not two blanks to a Prize.

Capital Prizes determinable in the following manner:

The firſt drawn Blank on each day's drawing, except the days on which the Prizes of 500 Dollars come out, ſhall be entitled to 100 dolls. each. and the laſt drawn number on every day to 50 dolls. Firſt blank on the 2d day, entitled to 500 Dollars,

Do.	5th	do.	500
Do.	10th	do.	1000
Do.	13th	do.	500
Do.	15th	do.	2,500
Do.	18th	do.	500
Do.	20th	do.	2,500
Do.	25th	do.	15,000
Do.	28th	do:	1000

Then two Prizes of 2,500 Dollars each, will be draw as follows: The firſt drawn blank on the 15th day of drawing, will have the firſt 500 Tickets from No. 4001 to 4,500 incluſive; and the firſt drawn blank on the 20th day, will be entitled to the ſecond 500 from No. 10,501 to 11,000 incluſive; but ſhould the firſt blanks on the 15th and 20th day's drawing, be either of the numbers from No. 4001 to No. 4,500 incluſive, and alſo from No. 10,501 to No. 11,000 incluſive, then in that caſe the firſt drawn blank next ſucceeding (not one of thoſe numbers) ſhall draw, and be entitled to the reſpective 500 Tickets.

Five hundred numbers will be conſidered one day's drawing, and the fortunate blanks determined accordingly. The drawing will commence in September next. Prizes leſs than 500 dollars will be paid in 30 days; of 500 and 1,000 in 60 days; and the higheſt Prize in 90 days after the drawing is completed, in current Bank Bills.

BENJAMIN B. MUMFORD,
JAMES PERRY, } *Managers*
Boſton, June 1, 1809.

TICKETS in the above Lottery, may be had of the Managers, of J. C. SHAW, and of L. ROUSMANIERE, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport; June 30, 1809.

New Goods.

A HANDSOME Aſſortment of Calicoes, Corded Ginghams, Grecian Robes, India Cottons, Hoſiery, Luteſtrings, &c. and a Variety of other Spring GOODS, juſt received and for Sale cheap, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Newport May 19 1809.

ATTENTION!!!

THE Subſcribers contemplating a Diſſolution of Partnerſhip, an adjuſtment of their Accounts becomes neceſſary; they therefore ſolicit all ſuch as are indebted to them by Note or Account, to make immediate payment, as their buſineſs will ſhortly be cloſed.

NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.

Newport, July 8, 1809.

Abraham & George Tilley,

HAVE for Sale at their ROPE STORE, No. 90, Thames-ſtreet, 3 doors ſouth of Market-ſquare, by wholeſale and retail, Cordage from 4 1-2 inch. to 6 thread ratling, bolt-rope, worming, ſpun yarn, marline, houſe line, white rope, lead, log and cod lines, bed cords, ſewing and ſeine twine, ſmall fiſhing lines, &c.—Alſo for ſale, 10 or 12 cwt. of Swede's ſquare and flat bar iron, cheap for caſh.—*Alſo*, An Aſſortment of Groceries at retail.—Cordage and Cables of any dimenſion made at ſhort notice, and warranted equal to any in the United States.—From the convenience of having a Rope Store ſo near the ſhipping, where may be had at all times, an Aſſortment of Rigging, as cheap as can be bought in this town, they flatter themſelves that they ſhall meet the encouragement of the public in general.

Newport, Auguet 2, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE building in Bridge-ſtreet, with the Lot of Land thereto belonging, hitherto occupied as a Cabinet maker's ſhop; being calculated for a Dwelling-Houſe, it has an excellent frame, and at a ſmall expence could be finiſhed.—*Alſo*, The Dwelling-Houſe and Lot of Land thereto belonging next eaſtward, at preſent occupied by Capt. *Cornelius Bennett*; very convenient for a ſmall family.—*Alſo*, One divided fifth part of the Houſe in Coddington ſtreet, next eaſtward of Mr. *Perry Weaver's*, conſiſting of two Chambers, a room in the garret, a part of the cellar, and an equal right in the yard, with a Garden Lot ſet off. *Alſo*, A variety of Cabinet maker's Tools, and ſome excellent Mahogany.—Apply to

SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
JOHN F. TOWNSEND.

Newport, July 4 1809.

CO-PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given That the Co-Partnerſhip of JOHN SPOONER & SAMUEL ALLEN, Sail-makers, eſtabliſhed under the firm of SPOONER & ALLEN, is diſſolved. All perſons having demands againſt ſaid firm, are requeſted to exhibit them for ſettlement to SAMUEL ALLEN; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid firm, are requeſted to make payment to him, he having undertaken to adjuſt and cloſe the buſineſs of ſaid Co-Partnerſhip.—Creditors and Debtors will pleaſe to attend to this notice without loſs of time.

JOHN SPOONER,
SAMUEL ALLEN.

Newport August 11 1809.

LOST, a ſhort time ſince,

A CHAIN of pure GOLD, one yard in length.—The finder will be rewarded by leaving the ſame with the Printer, or at No. 7, Bridge-ſtreet, or Nos. 112 & 115, Thames-ſtreet.

Newport, August 4, 1809.

SHIP-CHANDLERY.

THE Subſcribers, at their Store on Handy's Wharf, offer for ſale on good terms, Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1¼ to 3 inch flat; 5-8, 6-8, 7-8 and inch ſquare Stoves, Cambooſes and Anchors, of various ſizes; Linſeed and Lamp Oil; Paints of different colours; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Roſin; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours: Sheathing Paper; Spikes and Nails aſſorted; Hooks and Thimbles; wood and braſs Compaſſes; Quadrants; Teleſcopes; Book Charts, &c. together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery neceſſary for the equipment of veſſels.—Orders from diſtant cuſtomers will meet with due attention.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

FRESH FLOUR.

EARL & ALLSTON,

Inform their Friends and Cuſtomers,

THAT they have been at conſiderable pains to find a ſource from whence Flour, ſuitable for families uſe, could be obtained, and having made arrangements to that effect, now offer (for caſh only,) Flour in barrels and half barrels, that may be relied on as genuine. A conſtant ſupply will be kept at their Store on Handy's Wharf.

Newport, June 2. 1809.

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR STORE

SEVENTY Hogſheads ſcrewed Fiſh in prime order for ſhipping; 1000 buſhels of Southern Corn; 120 barrels freſh Flour, Jamaica Rum; Pilot Bread; Bar Iron; Tar Turpentine: Roſin: Grindſtones: Aſh Oars Anchors: Ruſſia Duck and Sewing Twine; with a variety of other articles in the Ship Chandlery line.

BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport, April 28 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale at his Store on his Wharf, next North of the Ferry-Wharf.

TAR, Pitch, Turpentine and Roſin by the Hundred or ſingle barrel; Corn by the Hundred or ſingle buſhel; Beef and Pork; Iron aſſorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity; Cut and wrought Nails by the caſk or retail, and 8d flats for ſheathing; Paper for ditto; Salt by the hundred or ſingle buſhel; 10 caſks freſh Rice; a ſmall cargo of Cedar Shingles, juſt landed from North-Carolina; Alſo, juſt landing, a quantity of Philadelphia ſuperfine Flour, together with an Aſſortment of Groceries.

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, June 30, 1809.

John W. Davis,

Has juſt received and now opening at his Shoe-Store. No. 100 *Thames-Street.*

AN Elegant and well-choſen Aſſortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes, of the lateſt patterns, viz:—Ladies Engliſh kid Slippers and Ties different patterns: do. do. ſpangled Sandals: Ladies French ſilk quilted ſlips and ties: Ladies miſſes and children's black, blue, red, green, yellow, figur'd and tea colour'd morocco ſlips and ties with and without heels: men's and boy's morocco and ſeal-ſkin dancing pumps: men's and boy's calve and ſeal-ſkin fine ſhoes: *Alſo* black, red, green, and yellow morocco Skins horſe ſkin, calve ſkin and neats-leather boot legs, boot tops, ſkins for binding, boot webbing ſilk cord.—*Likewiſe* A handſome aſſorment of HATS.—He alſo keeps conſtantly employed a number of experienced workmen in his Manufactory, from which his Shoe-ſtore is conſtantly ſupplied with warranted Boots and Shoes of every deſcription. Meaſures taken as uſual for Boots and ſhoes, and made at the ſhorteſt notice.—The ſmalleſt favors will meet with due attention and be received with gratitude. All orders from town or country will meet with punctual attendance.

☞ *Wanted*, Two experienced workmen in the above buſineſs.—*Alſo*, A lad as an Apprentice, 14 or 15 years of age, one from the country would be preferred.

Newport, July 7, 1809.

TO LET,

THE South half of the Dwelling-Houſe No. 198, in Thames-Street.—Poſſeſſion may be had in about ſix weeks.—For terms apply to

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Newport, 5th mo. 16th 1809.

FOR SALE,

TWO ſmall Houſes ſituated in the ſouth part of the Town.—*Alſo*, One half of a Houſe on the Hill and a right in equity in the other half.—Apply to

CHARLES GYLES.

Newport, June 30, 1809.

TO LET,

A DRY GOODS Store No. 137, Thames-ſtreet, ſign of the Eagle formerly occupied by *John Bours* Eſq'—Enquire of

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, July 22, 1809.

WE the Subſcribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of North-Kingſtown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims againſt the eſtate of SAMUEL GOULD, late of North-Kingſtown, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby give notice, that ſix months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of the ſaid eſtate to bring in and prove their reſpective claims, at either of our dwellings within ſaid time.

RICHARD THOMAS,
A. B. RATHBURN. } *Com'rs.*

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

SARAH ANN GOULD, *Adm'x.*

North Kingſtown, June 12, 1809.

POETRY.

From the CHARLESTON *(S. C.)* COURIER.

HAFIZ, the Persian poet, bears an immortal fame among the Eastern Nations—perhaps, there is no poet, of ancient or modern times, who excels him in light, amatory and bacchanalian pieces. He is styled the "Persian Anacreon," but his powers appear to be of a superior cast to those of the Tetan Bard—allowing for the difference between Oriental and Grecian imagery, the following Bacchanalian Ode of Hafiz, is conceived in the true and happiest manner of Anacreon. It is not only in compositions of this sort, however, that the Persian is eminent; his talents were more various than those of Anacreon, and he is frequently delightful in the Horatian manner.

HITHER, boy, a goblet bring,
Be it of wine's ruby spring!
Bring me one, and bring me two;
Nought but purest wine will do.

It is wine, boy, that can save
Even lovers from the grave;
Old and young alike will say—
'Tis the balm that makes us gay.

Wine's the sun; the moon, sweet soul!
We will call the waning bowl;
Bring the sun, and bring him soon,
To the bosom of the moon!—

Dash us with this liquid fire,
It will thoughts divine inspire;
And, by nature taught to glow,
Let it like the waters flow!

If the rose should fade, do you
Bid it cheerfully adieu;
Like rose-water to each guest,
Bring thy wine and make us blest.

If the Nightingale's rich throat
Cease the music of its note;
It is fit, boy, thou should't bring
Cups that will with music sing.

Be not sad, whatever change
O'er the busy world may range;
Harp and lute together bring,
Sweetly mingling string with string.

My bright Maid, unless it be
In some dream, I cannot see;
Bring the draught, that will disclose
Whence it was sleep first arose.

Should it chance o'er power my mind,
Where's the remedy I find?
'Tis in wine: then, boy, supply
Wine, 'till all my senses die.

Unto HAFIZ boy, do you
Instant bring a cup or two;
Bring them; for the wine shall flow
Whether it be law, or no.

ELEGANT NEW POEM.

JUST from the press, and this day received and for sale at *L. ROUSMANIERE's Classical Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf*, a few copies of that new and elegant Poem entitled

Gertrude of Wyoming; a Pennsylvanian tale: and other Poems.—by Tho. Campbell author of "the Pleasures of Hope." 1 vol. 12mo.

Also just published and for sale as above,
The *COMPLETE FARRIER*,
or Gentleman's travelling companion: comprising a general description of that noble animal the Horse with a concise account of his diseases, their symptoms and remedies: and advice with respect to purchase, &c. &c. with directions for the treatment of a horse preparatory to and on a journey, whereby a person will be at once prepared to treat any accident or disease that may occur.—Compiled from the best authorities, particularly adapted to this country, and interspersed with much original matter, the result of the observation of a gentleman of known experience in the United States.—1 vol. 12mo.

MEMOIRS OF THE
Hon. THOMAS JEFFERSON.
A few more copies of this highly interesting work are just received and for sale as above.

Also, a few more copies of
The TRAVELS of Captains LEWIS and CLARKE by order of the Government of the United States, to the Pacific Ocean. 1 vol: embellished with a map of the Country inhabited by the Western tribes of Indians and five Engravings of Indian Chiefs.
Newport Aug. 12 1809.

FINAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers finding their former Notice respecting the settlement of their Accounts neglected by a number of persons, hereby notify such persons, that all those unsettled Accounts which may be of more than one year standing on the 1st of October next, will at that time be put into the hands of an Attorney for settlement.

EDMUND T. WARING
W. TURNER.
DAVID KING.
Newport August 12 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscriber, sole Executor of the last will and testament of THOMAS BROWNELL, late of Little-Compton deceased has taken upon himself that trust, and given bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons having demands against the estate of the said deceased, to exhibit them for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment.—All claims against said estate must be exhibited by the 20th of October next, otherwise they will not be allowed.

RICHARD BROWNELL, *Exc'r.*
Little-Compton, July 17, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

OFFER FOR SALE,
36 Puncheons St. Croix Rum.
11 pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.
15 do. 1st proof Country Gin.
10 do. Madeira Wine.
24 Quarter-casks Lisbon Ditto.
75 chests Souchong Tea.
8 do. Hyson skin ditto.
26,000 lb. West-India Coffee.
15 bags Pimento.
74 bales Upland Cotton.
100 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
55 barrels N. Y. inspected prime Pork.
60 Tons assorted Swedes Iron.
700 quintals Codfish.
15 boxes Window Glass.
150 reams Wrapping Paper.
100 do. Foolscap Do.
3 Hogsheads Loaf Sugar.
Also, the following fresh imported DRY GOODS
5 Cases India Silks.
600 pieces blue Nankeen.
200 do. yellow Ditto.
250 do. white Ditto.
3 bales Superfine Broadcloths.
2 cases Cotton Sewings.
4 do. fancy Prints.
1 do. English sewing Silks.
1 do. men's and women's Gloves
2 do. cotton Shirtings.
1 do. fancy Muslins.
1 do. Marseilles Vesting
1 do. Cambrick Muslins.
1 do. Bombazetts.
1 bale Cassimeres.
1 case Velvets.
100 pieces Russia Diaper.
50 do red, yellow and brown Bandanoes.
Newport July 25 1809.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERY & COMMISSION STORE

George W. Martin,

No. 2, CHURCH-STREET, HAS FOR SALE,
A GENUINE Assortment of GROCERIES, comprising every article in demand, which he will exchange cheap for cash or negotiable paper.—Those who please to favour him with their custom, may be assured of procuring genuine and warranted articles.—Town and Country Grocers will find it advantageous in calling at No. 2, where they may make good speculations.
N. B. Country Produce received in payment for Groceries, or to sell on Commission.
Newport, July 21, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE
On the most reasonable Terms.
A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.
Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay; suitable for Ovens.
Newport, December 31, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of WANTON & RATHBONE.

GEORGE WANTON
GEORGE S. RATHBONE.
Newport, July 26 1809.

Wanton & Rathbone,

At the Store, No. 93 Thames Street, lately occupied by Nathaniel Dearborn
HAVE established a CIRCULATING LIBRARY, consisting of a well-chosen assortment of History, Novels, Romances, Plays, Magazines, &c comprizing more than 2000 volumes, many of which, (particularly the Novels and Romances,) can be found in no other Library in America.—Every new work of merit will be procured for the Library as soon as published and in the course of a few days they will receive 1000 Volumes more for Circulation, and will then publish a catalogue.
For sale as above, A general assortment of Books in the various branches of Literature.—School Books by the dozen or single; Seaman's Books and Journals; Blank Books of various sizes and patterns; Writing, Wrapping and Letter Paper, by the ream or quire.—The Stationary department will be constantly furnished with every article usually found in a Stationary store.
Also for sale, Five Thousand rolls of Paper Hangings and Borders, of the latest and most fashionable patterns. Retailers can be furnished at wholesale with Paper-Hangings, as cheap as can be purchased at any manufactory in New-England.
Also, just received for sale, or circulation, Memoirs of the Hon THOMAS JEFFERSON, with a view of the rise and progress of French influence and French principles in the United States, 2 vols. Hungarian Brothers, by Miss Porter, 2 volumes; Thaddeus of Warsaw, 2 vols.; Exile of Erin, 1 vol.; Woman, or Ida of Athens, by Miss Owenson, 2 vols.
N. B. Persons having in their possession Books, loaned from the Circulating Library, nearly opposite the Post Office, will please return them to *Wanton & Rathbone's* Library.
TO LET.—The shop next south of Mr. E. P. Faisneau, hair-dresser, and lately occupied as Book-store and Circulating Library.
Newport, July 27, 1809.

WANTON & RATHBONE,

At the old stand of GEORGE WANTON, No. 92, corner of Market square.
OFFER for Sale, a large and extensive Assortment of HATS, from the lowest priced Felts to superfine Beavers.—Just received, six cases Hats, warranted inferior to none manufactured in America, or imported. This additional supply, including Mens, Youths and Children's black, with one case of fashionable drab Hats, renders their assortment compleat.
Also for sale as above, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Paper-Hangings, School and Seamen's Books, Stationary, &c.
Newport, July 26 1809.

SCHEME OF THE SECOND CLASS OF *RHODE-ISLAND* COAL LOTTERY.

15,000 Tickets at 5 Dollars each are 75,000 Dollars.

1	Prize of	15,000	is	15,000
2	Prizes of	2,500	are	5000
2	do.	1,000		2000
4	do.	500		2000
50	do.	100		5000
60	do.	50		3000
4900	do.	7		34,000
				66,300

Subject to no deduction, and not two blanks to a Prize.
Capital Prizes determinable in the following manner:
The first drawn Blank on each day's drawing, except the days on which the Prizes of 500 Dollars come out, shall be entitled to 100 dolls. each. and the last drawn number on every day to 50 dolls. First blank on the 2d day, entitled to 500 Dollars,

Do.	5th	do.	500
Do.	10th	do.	1000
Do.	13th	do.	500
Do.	15th	do.	2,500
Do.	18th	do.	500
Do.	20th	do.	2,500
Do.	25th	do.	15,000
Do.	28th	do:	1000

Then two Prizes of 2,500 Dollars each, will be draw as follows: The first drawn blank on the 15th day of drawing, will have the first 500 Tickets from No. 4001 to 4,500 inclusive; and the first drawn blank on the 20th day, will be entitled to the second 500 from No. 10,501 to 11,000 inclusive; but should the first blanks on the 15th and 20th day's drawing, be either of the numbers from No. 4001 to No. 4,500 inclusive, and also from No. 10,501 to No. 11,000 inclusive, then in that case the first drawn blank next succeeding (not one of those numbers) shall draw, and be entitled to the respective 500 Tickets.
Five hundred numbers will be considered one day's drawing, and the fortunate blanks determined accordingly. The drawing will commence in September next. Prizes less than 500 dollars will be paid in 30 days; of 500 and 1,000 in 60 days; and the highest Prize in 90 days after the drawing is completed, in current Bank Bills.

BENJAMIN B. MUMFORD,
JAMES PERRY,
} *Managers*
Boston, June 1, 1809.

TICKETS in the above Lottery, may be had of the Managers, of J. C. SHAW, and of L. ROUSMANIERE, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
Newport; June 30, 1809.

New Goods.

A HANDSOME Assortment of Calicoes, Corded Ginghams, Grecian Robes, India Cottons, Hosiery, Lutestrings, &c. and a Variety of other Spring GOODS, just received and for Sale cheap, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.
Newport May 19 1809.

ATTENTION!!!

THE Subscribers contemplating a Dissolution of Partnership, an adjustment of their Accounts becomes necessary; they therefore solicit all such as are indebted to them by Note or Account, to make immediate payment, as their business will shortly be closed.

NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.
Newport, July 8, 1809.

Abraham & George Tilley,

HAVE for Sale at their ROPE STORE, No. 90, Thames-street, 3 doors south of Market-square, by wholesale and retail, Cordage from 4 1-2 inch, to 6 thread ratling, bolt-rope, worming, spun yarn, marline, house line, white rope, lead, log and cod lines, bed cords, sewing and seine twine, small fishing lines, &c.—Also for sale, 10 or 12 cwt. of Swede's square and flat bar iron, cheap for cash.—*Also*, An Assortment of Groceries at retail.—Cordage and Cables of any dimension made at short notice, and warranted equal to any in the United States.—From the convenience of having a Rope Store so near the shipping, where may be had at all times, an Assortment of Rigging, as cheap as can be bought in this town, they flatter themselves that they shall meet the encouragement of the public in general.
Newport, August 2, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE building in Bridge-street, with the Lot of Land thereto belonging, hitherto occupied as a Cabinet maker's shop; being calculated for a Dwelling-House, it has an excellent frame, and at a small expence could be finished.—*Also*, The Dwelling-House and Lot of Land thereto belonging next eastward, at present occupied by Capt. *Cornelius Bennett*; very convenient for a small family.—*Also*, One divided fifth part of the House in Coddington street, next eastward of Mr. *Perry Weaver's*, consisting of two Chambers, a room in the garret, a part of the cellar, and an equal right in the yard, with a Garden Lot set off. *Also*, A variety of Cabinet maker's Tools, and some excellent Mahogany.—Apply to

SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
JOHN F. TOWNSEND.
Newport, July 4, 1809.

CO-PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given That the Co-Partnership of JOHN SPOONER & SAMUEL ALLEN, Sail-makers, established under the firm of SPOONER & ALLEN, is dissolved. All persons having demands against said firm, are requested to exhibit them for settlement to SAMUEL ALLEN; and all persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to him, he having undertaken to adjust and close the business of said Co-Partnership.—Creditors and Debtors will please to attend to this notice without loss of time.

JOHN SPOONER,
SAMUEL ALLEN.
Newport August 11 1809.

LOST, a short time since,
A CHAIN of pure GOLD, one yard in length.—The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same with the Printer, or at No. 7, Bridge-street, or Nos. 112 & 115, Thames-street.
Newport, August 4, 1809.

SHIP-CHANDLERY.

THE Subscribers, at their Store on Handy's Wharf, offer for sale on good terms, Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1¼ to 3 inch flat; 5-8, 6-8, 7-8 and inch square Stoves, Cambooses and Anchors of various sizes; Linseed and Lamp Oil; Paints of different colours; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours: Sheathing Paper; Spikes and Nails assorted; Hooks and Thimbles; wood and brass Compasses; Quadrants; Telescopes; Book Charts, &c. together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels.—Orders from distant customers will meet with due attention.

EARL & ALLSTON.
Newport, June 2, 1809.

FRESH FLOUR.

EARL & ALLSTON,

Inform their Friends and Customers,
THAT they have been at considerable pains to find a source from whence Flour, suitable for families use, could be obtained, and having made arrangements to that effect, now offer (for cash only,) Flour in barrels and half barrels, that may be relied on as genuine. A constant supply will be kept at their Store on Handy's Wharf.
Newport, June 2. 1809.

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR STORE
SEVENTY Hogsheads screwed Fish in prime order for shipping; 1000 bushels of Southern Corn; 120 barrels fresh Flour, Jamaica Rum; Pilot Bread; Bar Iron; Tar, Turpentine: Rosin: Grindstones: Ash Oars Anchors: Russia Duck and Sewing Twine: with a variety of other articles in the Ship Chandlery line.

BOWEN & ENNIS.
Newport, April 28 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale at his Store on his Wharf, next North of the Ferry-Wharf.
TAR, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin by the Hundred or single barrel; Corn by the Hundred or single bushel; Beef and Pork; Iron assorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity; Cut and wrought Nails by the cask or retail, and 8d flats for sheathing; Paper for ditto; Salt by the hundred or single bushel; 10 casks fresh Rice; a small cargo of Cedar Shingles, just landed from North-Carolina; Also, just landing, a quantity of Philadelphia superfine Flour, together with an Assortment of Groceries.

GILBERT CHASE.
Newport, June 30, 1809.

John W. Davis,

Has just received and now opening at his Shoe-Store. No. 100 Thames-Street.
AN Elegant and well-chosen Assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes, of the latest patterns, viz:—Ladies English kid Slippers and Ties different patterns: do. do. spangled Sandals: Ladies French silk quilted slips and ties: Ladiesmisses and children's black, blue, red, green, yellow, figur'd and tea colour'd morocco slips and ties with and without heels: men's and boy's morocco and seal-skin dancing pumps: men's and boy's calve and seal-skin fine shoes: *Also* black, red, green, and yellow morocco Skins horse skin, calve skin and neats-leather boot legs, boot tops, skins for binding, boot webbing silk cord.—*Likewise* A handsome assorment of HATS.—He also keeps constantly employed a number of experienced workmen in his Manufactory, from which his Shoe-store is constantly supplied with warranted Boots and Shoes of every description. Measures taken as usual for Boots and shoes and made at the shortest notice.—The smallest favors will meet with due attention and be received with gratitude. All orders from town or country will meet with punctual attendance.

☞ *Wanted*, Two experienced workmen in the above business.—*Also*, A lad as an Apprentice, 14 or 15 years of age; one from the country would be preferred.
Newport, July 7, 1809.

TO LET,

THE South half of the Dwelling-House No. 198, in Thames-Street.—Possession may be had in about six weeks.—For terms apply to

THOMAS ROBINSON.
Newport, 5th mo. 16th 1809.

FOR SALE,

TWO small Houses situated in the south part of the Town.—*Also*, One half of a House on the Hill and a right in equity in the other half.—Apply to

CHARLES GYLES.
Newport, June 30, 1809.

TO LET,

A DRY GOODS Store No. 137, Thames-street, sign of the Eagle formerly occupied by *John Bours* Esq'—Enquire of

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.
Newport, July 22, 1809.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of North-Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of SAMUEL GOULD, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of the said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, at either of our dwellings within said time.

RICHARD THOMAS,
A. B. RATHBURN,
} *Com'rs.*
All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SARAH ANN GOULD, *Adm'x.*
North Kingstown, June 12, 1809.